THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,756—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 29-12 per
"Glentromie"... ... ... } doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	W. J Webber......	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th „
BL PESHAWUR...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin.......	29th „
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves............	13th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th „
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES..........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES.........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	21st „
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO................	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA........	E. Deperis ..	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA............	A. Lussich..	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
129, Esplanade Road

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird..........	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, AND MOMBASSA.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND
MALT
WHISKY.
Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

Per doz. bottles Rs. 6-4.

Per doz. half-bottles, Rs. 4-4.

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize Ale Beers.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Bottles, per doz...	6	4	Half-bottles, per doz.	4	4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	25	0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	25	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES.

THE New Antipyretic and Analgesic. A wonderful remedy for Neuralgia and Remittent Fever.

In Original Tubes of 10 Lozenges.

Per tube of 4 gr. Lozenges (for Children), 6 annas.
„ „ 8 gr. „ (for Adults), 12 annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES.

THE New Hypnotic. With Sulphonal at hand, sleepless nights need no longer be known.

In Original Tubes of 10 Lozenges.

Per tube of 8 gr. Lozenges (for Children), 8 annas.
„ „ 16 gr. „ (for Adults), 1 rupee.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 57-0 ; Pints, Rs. 32-0.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE...	65	0	37	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY ...	55	0	30	0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE... ...	65	0	37	0
ROEDERER'S...	65	0	37	8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	52	0	29	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TIVOLI BEER (PILSENER.)

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (EAGLE BRAND)
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

PRONOUNCED to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

PRICE.— { Rs. 22 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
„ 16 „ „ „ 4 „ Pints.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS EX S. S.s "ORIENTAL" & "ASSAM."

SUN HELMETS, LIGHT CLOTHING, SHIRTS,
And every REQUIREMENT for India READY for USE.

HIGH CLASS GOODS—at MODERATE PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.
The Most Complete Establishment in the EAST.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting ...	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE
CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements, producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO GOLD MEDALS.
THE ROYAL PORTUGUESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD, 1883.

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")
PARIS, 1867. Medal of Honour.
AMSTERDAM, 1869. Diploma for extraordinary Merit.
PARIS, 1870 and 1874. The Grand Gold Medal of Honour and the Honorary Membership and Diploma of Honour of the Académie Nationale de France.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Grand Diploma of Merit, and First Class Medal of Honour.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1877. The Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal.
PARIS, 1878. In addition to the Gold Medal of the National Academy, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon the founder of the Firm, a distinction never before bestowed on any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.
SYDNEY, 1880. The Special Diploma of Honour and the First Prize Medals both for Grand and Cottage Pianos.
QUEENSLAND, 1881. First Prize Medal.
MELBOURNE, 1882, Two Gold Medals.
NEW ZEALAND 1883. Gold Medal.
In 1883. The founder of the Firm received at Rome the special distinction of Honorary Membership of the Royal Conservatoire of Music.
1884. Received the appointment of Pianoforte Makers to His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
1884. Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition.

CONSIGNMENTS OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS ARRIVE REGULARLY
FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

SALAD REQUISITES.

PURE MALT VINEGAR,
Per Bottle annas 6.

FINEST CREAM LUCCA OIL,
Per Bottle annas 14.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

HEM-STITCH POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

SPECIAL VALUE.
LADIES' AND GENTS'.

PLAIN WHITE CAMBRIC, Rs. 7-8, 9, 14, 18 } PER DOZEN,
STYLISH COLOURED BORDERS, Rs. 12, 14, 18. } Dressed, Ready for Use.

12½ per cent. CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., } HOSIERS, &c., { BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES
PRINTING, SUPR.
CARTRIDGES
BROWNS
PRINTING, MEDIUM
COLOURS
BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, COMMON
COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :

1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT A. M. A. HARRIS, R. E., are requested to communicate with Capt. Tuke, R. E., President of the Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim.

M. L. TUKE, Capt. R. E.

Quetta, 20th October 1889.

PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, Ld.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1889 has been declared, and Shareholders on the Indian register can obtain warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.

PHIL. C. RUBRI,
Manager in India.

1 Punamali Road, Madras, 24th Oct. 1889.

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for 12 months, will be received by the undersigned at 1 p.m., gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 8th November 1889. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 19th September, 1889, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1889.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.

MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure unmixed Mangalore clay.

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay.

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country.

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant and cheap.

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information, apply to

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agent.
Hummum Street.

VINOLIA.

THE Blandest EMOLLIENT, subsides Inflammation and Irritation without fail. A Sovereign Remedy for ECZEMA, ITCHING, PILES, and all other forms of Skin Diseases.

Per pot Re. 1-12 and Rs. 6.

THE SOAP OF SOAPS !

THE SOAP OF THE AGE !

VINOLIA SOAP contains free cream. This superfatted Soap is most agreeable to use. For SKIN AFFECTIONS, the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH, Vinolia Cream Soap has no equal.

Per box of 3 tablets (Medical), Rs. 2.
" " " (Toilet), Rs. 2-4.

To be had at

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW CRYSTAL CACTUS SPLENDID TABLE ORNAMENT. In Various Colours and Novel Styles.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 20 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
Fancy Goods Importers,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 86 OF 1888.

KHUNDERAO JANARDHUN, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, for the present residing at Baroda, in His Highness the Gackwar's Territory ....Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN PURSHOTUM and HARRICHUNDRA PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in Houses Nos. 17 and 14 respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Khunderao Janardhun, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Narrayen Purshotum and Hurrichundra Purshotum, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground, on which some time ago a dwelling-house stood, but where at present the old materials of such house are lying, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart commonly called by the name of Passowady, on the south side of the passage of the oart in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 2-9th square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said land and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 41, and are now lying vacant and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the said oart called Passowady, on or towards the South by the property of the Plaintiff, on or towards the East by a gully measuring two feet in breadth, one foot whereof belongs to the premises herein described and the remaining one foot of that gully belongs to the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee and which gully is used in common by the property herein described and the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee, and on or towards the West also by a gully measuring in breadth four feet, two feet whereof belong to the premises here in described and the remaining two feet of such gully belong to the Plaintiff, and which gully is used in common by the premises herein described and the property of the Plaintiff, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Narrayen Purshotum and Harrichundra Purshotum, the Defendants abovenamed, and are now in the Plaintiff's possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No 53 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of September 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.,

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A Small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Unquestionably the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows extant. Nothing to equal them in all India.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet: 10½ by 9 ; 12 by 9 ; 13½ by 10 ; 15 by 12.

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings, &c. The Telescope will be found exceedingly compact and powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners, and Index Pips. Rs. 1-4 per pack ; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT,

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "Basel Mission *hand-made* Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the *Genuine* "Mission" Cloths can be had Retail and Wholesale from the Depot No. 27 Hummum Street.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,

SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

TABLE-CLOTHS

MADE BY THE "BASEL MISSION."

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	3	4	7 ft. by 10...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½...	4	6	7 ft. by 12...	9	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½...	6	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ..	10	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	7½ ft. by 18...	15	8
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8¼ ft. by 8¼...	7	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8¼ ft. by 15...	13	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 5 ...	2	12	6½ ft. by 10...	5	14
5 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7 ft. by 7...	4	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10...	6	6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.	Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20...	4	8	24 in. by 24...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24...........................	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns, 24 in. wide. As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

		Rs.	
34 in. by 34	per doz.	Rs. 8	8
34 in. by 45	"	" 10	8
34 in. by 54	"	" 12	8
28 in. by 36 (Toilette).....	"	" 6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White.)

	Rs.	
5 ft. by 7½ ft. each ....Rs.	5	0
7½ ft. by 8¼ ft. "	" 8	0
8¼ ft. by 9 ft. "	" 9	12

SHEETING.

60 inches wide ....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

Checks, Tweeds, Trowserings, &c., &c.,
Can be had from the Depot,
No. 27, Hummum Street.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED,

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
SHIBSHANKAR.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th December 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations :—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, and Myingyan.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at the following places :—Sagaing, Katha, and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription, "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground.........	2,850,000	From 1st Apr. 1890 to 31st Mar. 1891.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,100,000			
Wheat......................	2,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	700,000			
Ghee, Cow's................	480,000			
Salt	180,000			
Turmeric	22,0 0			
Chillies	7,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground..........	1,950,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	900,000			
Wheat	1,300,000			
Dhall of sorts	500,000			
Ghee, Cow's................	340,000			
Salt	125,000			
Turmeric	16,000			
Chillies	5,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the suppiies entered in Schedule No 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Magwe.
Meiktila Road.	Pakokku.
Kyauksé.	Myingyan.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing | Katha.
Bhamo.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
S. C. F. PEILE, Captain,
Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma,

Rangoon, the 12th October 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA ! TEA ! ! from Indian Tea Supply Co. in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co. Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The finest Hotel on the hill, within five minutes' walk to the Club, Lawn-tennis and the Church. Bonne Cuisine.

FANS ! FANS ! ! Rare Novelities at Wonderfully Cheap prices. Everyone that has seen them say they are best value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY GROUND SUPERIOR COFFEE at Re 1-4, 1-2 and 1 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in the closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list of Tea, Coffee and Cigar on application.

WANTED—Thirty-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with Boiler for driving same ; latter to work up to 80 lbs. pressure. Must be in thorough working order. Address M. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET—Lanowli, "KHARAS HOUSE." The best Bungalow on the Hill, only two minutes walk from the Railway Station, with furniture, and well adapted for a first-class Hotel or Family residence, from 1st November. For particulars apply to Messrs. M. and J. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, "The Beehive," Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO RENT for the cold and hot season at Mahableshwar, "LILY COTTAGE." For particulars apply to F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

CLARENDON HOTEL, well-known most Central Hotel at Matheran, very close to public Offices, Library, &c., is now open. Visitors may rely on Mr. DeSouza's well-served table.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electroplated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Solo Agents.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

FOR SALE—SIX LAP MACHINES, 1 Winding Frame, 5 Warping Mills, and 2 Sizing Machines. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS on Opal Plates and Silk Handkerchiefs, Cabinet size, Rs. 18 per dozen, Enamelled Photographic Cartes, Rs. 9. Cabinets Rs. 15 per dozen, executed by P. GOMES, Photographer, Kalbadavie Road.

CLEARANCE SALE at V.Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, No. 1 Forbes Street.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP ; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for [illegible] Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, from the 1st October 1889, and has been authorised to solely manage and conduct the Company's affairs from that date.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, October 21, 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.—The Registered Office of the above Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, in the house of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal.

THACKERSEY NARANJEE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, October 21st, 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.......................... Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagiou- Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible], Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards :—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
" " " 9 "
4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

AN REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Messrs. SIEMENS BROTHERS and Company, Limited, and are prepared to receive enquiries for installations on their system.

JOHN FLEMING and Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th September 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or esent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charges except when under guarantee to Government.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,

No. 22, Corner Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	977½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G I. P. R. per cent	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	217½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	530	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,205
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	695
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	00	500	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	515exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705xd
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1½	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 1½	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	400
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. ½	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	820
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co					48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105½ nil.
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	,,
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	,,
City of Paris Loan	229
Port Trust Bonds	96¾

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	997 -16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	nil.
China	60 Do. do.	222

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Time occupied transmission.* Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	4	43	...	33
Suez	27	4	...	1	57

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 27th Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	19	...	7
,, Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Indian Temperance Association Meeting, Temperance Hall, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), from Calcutta ; and Peninsula (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th :—H. M. S. Crocodile, for Portsmouth ; Arabia (s), Kathiawar Coast and Karachi ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa, etc ; Mecca (s), Galle ; and Huzara (s), London. Yesterday :—Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie ; and Ertongrel (Turkish man-of-war), Japan.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Patna left the dock on Friday and the s. s. Huzara on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Valiant and Oriental entered, and the s. s. Busheer left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT AT THE FORT.—Ben. B. Benjamin, a book-binder at Borah Bazar Street, Fort, reports the theft of a paging instrument from his shop on Friday last.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.—A meeting of share-holders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Falkland Road, but the proceedings were conducted privately.

LOST.—Ganjee Bugwan, residing at Sootar Chawl Street, reports that while his wife was carrying her child in her arms, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 225, dropped from the child's neck somewhere between the Mombadavie and Bholeshwar Temples on Friday last.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, situated on the Kala Chowkey Road, was broken into on Thursday night last, and an attempt made to break open an iron safe, which contained Rs. 500. The robber, however, could not succeed in his object, and left undetected.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting, open to the public, is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba. There will be music and singing, and addresses will be delivered by the president and other friends. Mr. S. Tomlinson, the secretary, is expected to be present on the occasion.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club at 5-45 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzeau.
Gavotte	Le Bijou	Kottaun.
Selection	Macbeth, No. 1	Verdi.
Waltz	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Galop	Pomona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOW CREDITORS ARE TREATED IN GOA.—A singular case, showing how the sepoys of the Abkari Department treat their creditors, has been brought to light at Neura, Goa. A man, named Jose Francisco, had lent money to some sepoys of the Abkari Department, and went there a few days ago to ask for repayment. The man was pushed into the chowkey, and was very severely beaten. He was then taken to the Chief of the Abkari Department on a false charge of theft, who sent him to the police station. Before enquiries could be made, however, the unfortunate man dropped down dead, probably having been internally injured during the assault.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—It would now seem to be getting rather a common trick of cart-drivers, when entrusted with a valuable load, instead of conveying it to the place ordered, to disappear and set up as merchants until the goods are disposed of. A cart-driver named Ragoo Narayen is reported to have made a fair haul of this kind on Friday last. He got ten bags of rice, valued at Rs. 85, to carry to Carnac Bunder, but at Carnac Bunder he never arrived. The police, however, managed to get on his track and hunt him down. When he was arrested, it was found he had sent on the bags of rice to a village called Marole, where it is expected they will be recovered.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—A rather strange yet shocking accident occurred to a cart-driver, named Lajbhoy Khanjee, at Peeta Street, Fort, on the 14th instant. The man was preparing to unload his cart, which was filled with stones and earth, and was holding the pole to let the bullocks get released, when the cart suddenly tilted up. He was jerked into the air, thrown head over heels, and dashed on the ground. He was conveyed in an unconscious condition to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when it was found that, besides other bruises, he had injured his spine. He lingered on till Friday, when he died. An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney on Saturday, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DESPERATE MOGUL RUFFIAN.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mirza Hussein, a thick-set, powerful Mogul, dissipated and daring in his appearance, was charged before Mr. Richardson with assaulting a Mahomedan, named Abdoola Ahmed, with a view to extort money from him. The complainant stated that on Friday night while standing in the vicinity of the Esplanade theatre, he suddenly found himself throttled by the accused, who asked him for money, saying that if he was not paid, he would " bring the blood " out of him. Complainant refused to pay him as he had nothing to pay ; and some Parsees interfered and rescued him from the grasp of the accused. Inspector Stanford stated to the Magistrate that the accused was violent and gave him and other policemen great trouble in locking him up at the chowkey. The Magistrate passed the very lenient sentence of a fine of three rupees.

GATHERING OF GOUD SARUSVUT COMMUNITY.—The social gathering of Goud Sarusvut community, in connection with the Arya Brumha Savsud took place in Shri Venkatesh's temple, near Bhooleshwar, on Friday, when the following members of the community were present :—Messrs. Sudasiv Aunut Dulvie, Shantaram Jugunnath Sunjgiri, Poondlic Gunesh Dhoomatker, Wiswanath Ram Pai, Wiswanath Dhanba Dewadker, Bal Bapoo Bhundari, Ramchundra Narayen Pilgowker, Waman Narayen Rajadix, Jugonath Venaek Mhadolker, Kessowrow Wassoodeo Naik, Ballaji Wiswanath Divadker, Ramrow Gowroba Bhenday, Gunesh Cassinath Hurdurunker, Kristnarow Ramchundra Bhenday, and others. It was proposed by the secretary, Mr. Venkutrow Ramchundra Gavasker, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram J. Sunjgiri, that Atamaram B. Dulvie should be requested to take the chair. The secretary then read the object for which the gathering was invited. The students read the essays they had prepared, out of which two were approved as the best by the examiners, Dr. Shantaram Vittul, Nagesh Wiswanath Pai, B. A., and Gunputrow Jugonath Dulvie, viz., that of Shantaram Damodhur Pai and of a girl, Vanoobae Balcrishna. Messrs. Pundit Ballaji, Vithul Gavasker, and Baboo Ramchundra Parub presented at their own cost some books to all the students. Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Messrs. Jugonath Shunker Bhenday, Atamaram B. Dulvie, Wamanrow Rajadix, and Gunesh Cassinath Hurdurunker delivered able speeches, and Mr. Jugonath S. Bhenday presented a handsome *diggoji* (through the president) to Mr. Pundit Ballaji Vithul Gavasker for his exertion in promoting ths object of the Samaj. The gathering dispersed after thanks had been accorded to the chairman.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the opium revenue to October, compared with the estimates for the year 1889-90 :—

	BENGAL. In month of Oct. 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. In month of Sept. 1889. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	50,82,500	21,00,000	71,82,500
Actual	55,13,050	17,68,650	72,81,700
Better than estimate.	4,30,550	..	99,200
Worse than estimate.	...	3,31,350	..

Seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

	BENGAL. To end of Oct. 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. To end of Sept. 1889. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	3,55,77,500	1,10,00,000	4,65,77,500
Actual	3,82,54,270	1,09,04,400	4,91,58,670
Better than estimate.	26,76,770	..	25,81,170
Worse than Estimate.	..	95,600	..

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE THIRD KAYASTH CONFERENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A representative national assembly of the " Chitraguptavanshi " Kayasthas, called the Kayastha Conference, has been in existence for the last two years. Briefly stated, its object is, to spread education in the community, to sow therein the seeds of homogeniety, to pioneer social reforms, and to try for the achievement of material prosperity by the adoption of commercial and other respectable pursuits.

The first session of the Kayastha Conference was held at Lucknow on the 27th and 28th of November, 1887, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Rai Jay Prakash Lal Bahadur, Dewan of the Dumraon Raj, the management being in the hands of Rai Braja Bhukhan Lal Saheb Bahadur, Pensioner and Secretary, Hoseinabad Endowment, Babu Shri Ram Saheb, M.A., Vakil, High Court, Babu Hargovinda Dayal, M.A., Government Pleader, and other gentlemen of Lucknow. The second session thereof was held at Allahabad on the 16th and 17th of September, 1888, under the presidency of Rai Harsukh Rai Saheb, proprietor of the *Koh-i-noor*, Lahore, the management being in the hands of Chowdhri Mahadeva Prasad Saheb, taluqdar, Munshi Ram Prasad Saheb, Government Pleader, High Court, Munshi Raj Bahadur Saheb, Vakil, and Munshi Roshan Lal, Barrister-at-law, and other gentlemen of Allahabad. The third session of the Conference will be held at Patna on the 5th and 6 of November 1889. Out of the twelve sub-divisions of " Chitraguptavanshi" Kayasthas, eleven were represented at both the meetings. The " Surajdhwajs " alone did not or could not join the meetings for some reason or other, but it is to be hoped that this year they would be good enough, out of national regard, to give us the pleasure of their company. The Valmikis joined on both occasions. It may be stated that they are better educated and far more enlightened than the inhabitants of these parts of the country. The late lamented Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Judge of the Bombay High Court, was a Valmiki Kayastha.

Many gentlemen from distant places attended both the sessions of the Kayastha Conference, among whom were several old and respectable members of the community. Nearly 600 gentlemen from Lucknow and its neighbourhood and over 200 from other and distant places attended the first session of the Conference. This number was nearly trebled on the occasion of the 2nd session, Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Native States, like Alwar, Jodhpore and Hyderabad, and all the districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh being fully represented, and in many cases by duly elected delegates of the various Kayastha Sabhas.

To calculate the value and the importance of this great assemblege, we must take into consideration the position and the number not only of those who were present, but also of those who could not be present, but who expressed their heartfelt sympathy by means of telegrams and letters with the aims and objects of the Conference. Among the latter may be mentioned the names of the late lamented Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Judge of the Bombay High Court, Rao Bahadur Jugjivandass Khusaldass, Hon. Magistrate, and others. On the first occasion nearly 50 telegrams and letters of sympathy were received, on the second occasion their number was double.

Having thus briefly described the aims and objects of the *Kayastha Conference*, it may be useful to quote the circular issued by Munshi Bishundeva Narayen, Hon. Sec., Kayasth Conference Committee, Patna :—

The Third Kayastha Conference will be held on the 5th and 6th November 1889, in the specious compound of the Chhujjubag House, the Bankipur residence of H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhangah, K. C. I. E., which is only a distance of 5 minutes walk from the Bankipur Railway station.

Delegates and other gentlemen attending the Conference are requested to book themselves to Bankipur " and not to Patna," which is a station six miles down from Bankipur, where the conference is to be held.

Members of the Conference Reception Committee will wait at the Bankipur Railway station during the arrival of every passenger or mail train to receive delegates and others, and their luggages will be taken charge of, carriages will be provided to take them to the Conference Camp.

The Chhujjubag House, although a large building, is yet not quite large enough to accommodate all the delegates and others who are expected to join the Conference. They will be therefore accommodated in tents where the Committee will provide them with *charpois, daries,* and *lights*, &c.

The weather at Bankipur is not very cold in the beginning of November, still delegates and other are requested to bring with them some winter clothing.

Arrangements have been made for general mess where Brahman cooks will prepare food, but delegates who may not like to take their meals in the general mess are requested to bring their own cooks, and in this case provisions and cooking sheds will be provided.

Satisfactory conservancy arrangements will be made.

Other arrangements that will be made will be hereafter duly notified.

The Kayasth Conference within a short time of its existence has attracted the attention of not only the Chitraguptavanshi Kayasths, but also of the Chandraseni Kayasths and other Hindus. A large number of these Chandraseni Kayasths are to be found in Bombay Presidency, some of whom are holding very responsible posts under Government and Native States. It may be mentioned, Diwan Bahadur Luxmun Jugonnath, Prime Minister of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, is a Chandraseni Kayasth. This community has organised a similar annual gathering in Bombay, and is trying to introduce necessary reforms gradually and carefully in its community. In time to come the *Conference* will not confine itself only Chitraguptavanshi Kayasths, but all Kayasths will unite together in a common cause, and we may hope to see Bombay the seat of the conference on no distant day. In the meantime the following extract from the letter of the honorary secretary, Patna Conference Committee, to a Valmik Kayasth, will be read with interest, particularly by the Chandraseni and Valmik Kayasths :—" The Conference is open only to the members of the 12 sub-divisions of the Chitraguptavanshi Kayasths. However, if any of the Chandraseni Kayasths would come, I will accommodate them with the local officials and others, who have been invited to attend the Conference as visitors. " The writer adds that " an effort has been made to see that one or two Surajdhaj brothers come to the next conference and thus the 12 sub-divisions be represented. Under such circumstances the absence of the Valmik brothers would be much felt. The committee, therefore, desires me * * * and to see that the Valmik brothers do not remain unrepresented." This special appeal to the Valmik Kayasths, it is hoped, will be attended to by leading members of the community.

" SANDFORD AND MERTON."

THOMAS DAY, the author of " Sandford and Merton" a book which several generations of children have heartily enjoyed for its stories, without bestowing a thought on its philosophy, was born in Wellclose Square in 1748. His father (says the *City Press*) held a place in the Custom House, and left him a fortune of £1,200 a year. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Oxford, and spent some time in France, where he accepted the new philosophy of education, condemning old systems as wholly vicious, and believing that no perfection of character was attainable under Rousseau. Having resolved on marriage, he determined that his wife should be modelled in accordance with the new light. He therefore went to an Orphan Asylum at Shrewsburry, and picked out a flaxen-haired girl of twelve, whom he named Sabrina Sidney after the Severn and Algernon Sidney, and then to the Foundling Hospital, in London, where he selected a second, whom he called Lucretia. In taking these girls he gave a written pledge, that within a year he would place one of them with a respectable tradesman giving £100 to bind her apprentice, and that he should maintain her if she should turn out well until she married or commenced business; in either of which cases he would advance £500. With Sabrina and Leucretia he set off for France, in order that in quiet he might discover and discipline their characters. He, however, quarrelled with the girls. Next day they took small-pox, and he had to nurse them night and day, and by-and-by he was glad to return to London and get Lucretia off his hands by apprenticing her to a milliner on Ludgate Hill. She behaved well, and on her marriage to a substantial linen draper, Day cheerfully produced his promised dowry of £500. Poor Sabrina could by no means qualify for Mr. Day. Against the sense of pain and danger no discipline could fortify her. When Day dropped melting sealing-wax on her arms she flinched, and when he fired pistols at her garments, she started and screamed. When he told her secrets she divulged them. He packed her off to an ordinary boarding-school, kept her there for three years, allowed her £50 a year, gave her £500 on her marriage to a barrister, and when she became a widow with two boys he pensioned her with £30 a year. In 1788 he married Miss Milnes, of Wakefield, a lady whose opinions coincided with his own. He was killed on September 28, 1789, by a kick from a young horse, which he was trying to train on a new method.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed on last Saturday for Galle in ballast.

THE ship Valiant, 1,589 tons, Captain Douglas, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed on Saturday evening for London via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr. Rodrigues as cabin, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed on last Saturday for Marmagao, &c., with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs E Beynon and two children as cabin passengers and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on last Saturday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi with a general cargo, Mr A E Cumming as cabin and 65 deck passengers for Kattiawar Coast and Karachi.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, cleared on last Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Eugar, Mrs Edulji Dinshaw, Mrs A Morse, Mr C D Limjee and one friend and 67 deck passengess for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

THE S. S. PENINSULAR.

THE P and O Co's s s Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain W J Webber, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From London—Surg Genl Pinkerton, Mrs Johnston, Mr and Mrs Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin, two children, and ayah ; Mr R Turnbull Rattigan, maid and child ; Col Goodfellow, Lady and Miss Edge and maid ; Mr and Mrs Staunton and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Whitehead, Mrs Izat, infant, and aya ; Mr Milne, Mr Nickolson, Miss Nicholson, Mr J Donning, Master Donning, Mrs H Donning, Miss A Donning, Mrs Mears, Miss Reed, Mrs and Miss Hojee, Miss K Hojel, Miss Maynard, Mr Kellie, infant and ayah; Surg-Maj Kellie, Mr Dowres, nurse and two children ; Miss Brookes, Miss Gilbert, Mr and Mrs G B Groves, Mr Howman, Mr Hogberg, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mrs Leach, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Anderson, child and ayah, Captain Welchman, Miss Brodie, Captain Danes, Mr and Mrs J R Lowis, Mrs Gauntlett and ayah, Mr J H Simpson, Mr E Jones, Miss Low, Miss MacMillan, Mr F Sands, Mr Danes, Captain W W Hunter, Mrs Groves, Mrs Young and 3 children, Mrs Frost, Mrs White and nurse, Mr J S Moss, Col Mander, Dr Morton, Mrs E Taylor, Col Greigs, Mr Gowetcn, Mr B H Grey, Mrs Sealy, Mr Tomkinson, Miss Jenning. From Marseilles—Mr J P Thomas, Mr H H MacLeod, Mr and Mrs Geo Ross, Col G W Young, Mr G B Allen, Dr K MacLeod, Mr G W Allen, Miss Lawrence, Col Walker, Mr Garrett, Surg-Genl B Smith, Lieutenant R E Sullvan, Mr and Mrs F Ross, Mrs O'Hara, Mrs Rattigan and child, Mrs F Short, Captain and Mrs Franks, Mrs Gadams, Mr B Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Mr and Miss Mann, Mr and Mrs G W Llewellin, Mr Hare, Mr C H Selby, Mr Izat, Mr Rose, Mr and Mrs Bowstead, Mrs G Lewis, Lt Col Manderson, Captain Carter, Mrs Tyrrel, Mr Goldring, Mrs Cox, infant and maid ; Mrs A Mone, Mrs J Begbie, Mr and Mrs A Pedlar, Mr A J Oldham, Mr A H N Reid, Captain and Mrs Riddell, Mrs. McNair, General W H Elles, Col Wilmot, Mr. Wiseman, Mr and Mrs J S Middleton, Mr Slaty, Mr A B Gradon, Mr Dixon, Mr W Watson, Mr G Mayne, Miss H M Bulkley, Captain and Mrs Joseph Rock, Revd R Bateman, Miss Gibson, Mr H M Abbas, Captain Beecher, Mr W Walker, Mr J Watson, Mr B G Grey, Mr B M Smith, Col and Mrs Grey and infant, Mr Richardson, Mrs Mander, Mr Tathill, Mrs F Tathill, Mr Townsend, Mr G L Harris, Mr Sibald, Mr R King, Mr C W Duke, Mrs Edgar, Lady Gough, Mr C E Coode, Mr and Mrs L Hudson, Mr Graham Watson, and Mr Cloptoun.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	2201	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, H Bolckow	639	MacAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Nizam	1519	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Poseidon	2509	Lemesich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Busheer	539	Simpson	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Valiant	1589	Douglas	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Calcutta, Sept 30
	Peninsular (s)	Webber	London, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	H. M. S. Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Kathiawar Coast & Karachi.
	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmugoa, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Galle.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London.
27	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Ertougrel (Turkish man-of-war)	Ossman Bay	Japan.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Barawa, for Zanzibar.

,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

,, Malda, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Kilwa, Captain Shepherd, cleared on last Saturday for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamers Goa, Lindula and Inchlonga. Ships Foyle, Tuskar and Bothwell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

22	Sirsa s	Negapatam.
23	Lalpoora s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

21	Congella s	Galle.
	Lamington s	London.
	Loodiana s	Bombay.
23	Dalhousie s	Rangoon.
	Sirsa s	Rangoon.
	Kohinur s	Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st October as compared with the statement of the 15th October :—

LIABILITIES.	October 15. Rs.	A.	P.	October 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,22,84,991	12	9	2,12,89,828	13	8
Other Deposits, &c.	3,75,81,694	14	1	3,66,23,427	8	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,93,401	9	7	3,79,895	11	3
Sundries	11,99,031	10	5	12,19,722	4	5
Rs.	8,73,59,119	14	10	8,53,12,874	6	1

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	34,27,244	0	0	32,63,420	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,21,224	12	0	80,18,724	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,10,52,912	8	9	1,08,95,915	8	9
Credits on do.	95,32,024	0	10	91,78,194	10	11
Bills discounted &c.	2,41,39,701	11	8	2,36,24,372	1	3
Balances with other Banks	13,58,063	4	5	13,88,431	11	8
Bullion	10,218	12	5	5,09,623	5	9
Dead Stock	12,41,759	3	1	12,42,750	6	2
Stamps	9,662	7	0	9,189	8	0
Sundries	2,16,981	12	7	1,94,777	0	4
Cash at Head Office	1,29,60,689	15	8	1,34,90,427	3	11
Do. at Branches	1,53,98,605	3	5	1,31,92,044	11	4
Rs.	8,73,59,119	14	10	8,53,12,874	6	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, E, ESE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	178

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head " Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head " Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 10th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 10th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi	29·913	+·017	—·073	W	3	64·3	90·1	60·1	—4·1	48	a	...	24·40	—2·01
Agra	29·928	+·013	—·074	W	4	66·3	90·6	55·6	—8·6	34	...	...	23·14	—6·40
Allahabad	29·867	—·007	—·116	W	6	68·1	89·0	60·2	—2·6	42	1	...	31·73	—1·74
Jhansi	29·896	—·006	—·070	S S W	2	74·5	92·5	64·4	—1·1	33	2	...	27·87	—8·73
Jacobabad	29·944	+·047	—·024	Calm	1	59·2	94·5	48·0	—9·7	54	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·991	+·044	+·012	W S W	10	70·9	85·6	64·9	—2·7	80	...	...	3·11	—3·20
Ajmere	30·043	+·036	—·018	Calm	3	55·3	86·7	48·8	—10·3	55	...	...	23·26	+1·80
Deesa	30·024	+·050	+·030	W N W	5	67·7	94·3	54·4	—9·9	42	...	...	27·58	+0·80
Rajkot	30·005	+·036	+·018	N W	5	73·3	89·4	61·9	—4·4	63	...	...	27·36	—1·80
Neemuch	30·007	+·033	—·002	Calm	1	72·6	86·8	52·3	—14·0	27	...	...	31·52	+0·36
Indore	30·014	+·015	+·002	N	2	69·8	83·6	51·1	—9·8	39	...	...	27·57	—7·60
Saugor	29·936	+·022	—·089	S W	5	66·3	84·4	53·7	—9·1	33	...	...	54·53	+13·05
Jubbulpore	29·985	+·014	—·052	Calm	...	61·8	83·5	53·4	—6·3	74	2	...	64·93	+9·59
Hoshangabad	30·010	+·033	—·036	S W	2	57·9	86·8	51·2	—12·5	68	...	...	50·95	—5·46
Khandva	30·004	+·034	—·002	N	2	65·8	87·7	55·2	—7·2	52	1	...	26·35	—5·83
Raipur	29·877	+·019	—·006	W	6	72·5	84·9	66·1	+0·1	52	7	...	44·36	—6·14
Nagpur	29·949	+·027	—·049	N N W	6	69·2	85·2	59·2	—5·8	39	3	...	38·16	—9·50
Amraoti	30·006	+·012	—·003	W S W	4	66·3	87·1	54·9	—9·4	47	3	...	29·51	—5·91a
Akola	30·012	+·043	+·002	W	5	65·9	86·5	50·1	—12·2	66	2	...	31·81	—2·94
Surat	30·012	+·038	+·041	S	L	71·9	90·5	66·6	—0·8	82	2	...	40·25	—2·61
Malegaon	30·027	+·064	+·013	N W	5	70·9	87·4	58·4	—3·5	45	5	...	15·88	—9·64
Bombay	30·014	+·029	+·056	E	4	75·1	84·3	71·0	—4·8	84	8	...	67·84	—9·45
Poona	30·063	+·043	+·035	Calm	5	65·6	83·4	60·0	—4·2	80	7	...	30·03	+4·77
Sholapur	30·033	+·029	+·028	N W	7	68·2	82·2	61·1	—4·9	66	7	...	33·15	+0·25
Ratnagiri	30·019	+·037	+·090	N E	6	76·3	83·4	67·4	—5·3	77	...	...	112·46	+3·43
Belgaum	30·026	+·028	+·034	Calm	3	66·5	76·7	56·0	—8·3	73	...	...	55·43	+12·90
Goa	30·040	+·050	...	E	2	76·0	81·0	74·0	...	95	...	...	98·81	...
Karwar	30·017	+·022	+·076	N E	2	70·1	83·2	66·0	—6·2	89	...	...	185·10	+60·97
Mangalore	30·015	+·006	+·068	E	2	73·9	83·8	67·4	—6·6	79	...	...	122·05	+2·62
Calicut	30·017	+·016	+·064	E N E	6	74·6	86·3	65·1	...	73	...	...	105·96	+7·63
Cochin	30·030	+·011	+·095	N E	M	75·9	84·3	68·2	—6·0	73	...	...	77·21	—21·49
Bangalore	30·002	+·014	+·012	W	4	64·1	76·4	58·9	—5·4	85	1	...	34·10	+5·92
Secunderabad	29·996	+·026	—·029	W NW	4	64·0	82·2	58·4	—7·2	71	5	...	28·83	+1·28
Masulipatam	29·870	+·032	—·061	N W	5	74·8	84·6	75·8	+1·1	72	10	...	47·27	+17·05
Bellary	30·002	+·013	+·026	N W	7	73·5	85·0	65·9	—3·5	66	1	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·979	+·008	...	E N E	...	73·3	88·1	63·5	...	63	...	...	44·62	+10·63
Madras	29·923	+·012	—·047	W	8	82·8	93·8	74·7	+0·5	54	1	...	25·42	—0·22
Coimbatore	30·022	+·024	+·030	S S W	3	68·5	87·7	65·3	—5·1	85	3	...	9·24	—2·55
Trichinopoly	29·973	—·003	+·024	WN W	6	75·2	92·6	67·8	—5·4	86	2	...	18·61	+0·57
Negapatam	29·943	+·002	+·013	W	5	78·9	91·1	72·8	—1·7	61	1	...	16·31	—3·69
Colombo	29·986	—0·16	+·040	W	6	83·5	87·0	75·0	...	65	2	...	70·72	+31·65

In column " Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few unimportant local falls, the barometer has risen over nearly the whole of the country during the past 24 hours. The rise has been generally moderate everywhere, but at Malegaon it has been rapid. The distribution of pressure remains much the same as yesterday, and the isobars indicate that the shallow depression to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam has passed northwards, and now appears to be located somewhere to the north-eastwards of Raipur. Pressure is below the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, and locally at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, but is above the mean of the day in all the remaining districts. Calm is reported from Jacobabad, Ajmere, Jubulpore, Poona and Belgaum. The wind directions on the West Coast and locally at Cuddapah are from east-north-easterly to southerly, while at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and generally over the rest of the country south-south-westerly to north-north-westerly winds prevail. During the past 24 hours winds have been light in force in the Bombay Presidency, of nearly average velocity at most other stations, and above the average at Madras only. Strong winds were blowing at Allahabad and Bellary this morning at 8 A. M., and the observations at Delhi, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Negapatam show a slight tendency to increase of wind force. The maximum temperature is 4° to 6° above the mean average of the season in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and below the normal everywhere else. The greatest deficiency is from 5° to 8° at Belgaum, Bangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Neemuch, Rajkot, and Karachi. The highest maxima are 94° at Jacobabad, Deesa, and Madras, 93° at Trichinopoly, 92° at Jhansi, about 91° at Delhi, Agra, Surat and Negapatam, and below 90° at all other stations. The night temperature is remarkably lower than what is usual at this season at Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Agra, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Akola, Amraoti and Belgaum, and elsewhere, with one or two exceptions, it is moderately below it. The changes either way in the mean temperature of the day have been generally small and inconsiderable everywhere. Humidity appears to be rising at Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon, Jubulpore, Deesa, Karachi, Agra, and Cawnpore, while in order districts it appears to be decreasing moderately. Skies to-day are very clear over Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, at the more southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and over the greater part of the North-West Provinces, but in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency, and at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency they are partially clouded. There has been no rain at any station since yesterday, and fine weather prevails generally all over the country except in the parts adjacent to the depression.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Peters, Surg-Major, Bo, Med Dept, on casual leave, from Bijapur.

OCTOBER 25.

Reid, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fusiliers, on med cert, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Quin, Lt,-Col, Madras, 23rd Madras Infantry, to rejoin to Hoshangabad.

Von-Donop, Major, R E, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 28th October, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from this date :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. The tramway fares of N. C. officers and Volunteers attending Commanding Officer's parades (to and from such parades) will be paid by the Corps. Application to be made immediately after parade to the N. C. officers, who will be detailed in each Company, when the tramway tickets for the journey to parade must be produced.

4. The following are the N. C. officers charged with the duty of paying the above fares :—

A Company, Cr-Sergt D Wilson and Sergt McMillan. B Company, Cr-Sergt Thomas and Sergt Nicholl. C Company, Sergt Robert. D Company, Sergt Black. E Company, Sergts Little and Limpus. F Company, Paymaster Sergt J H Burrett.

5. Officers commanding companies are authorized to depute any N. C. officer or Volunteer in the company to perform the above duties, and will indent on Head-quarters for cash on 2nd of each month, rendering as vouchers attendance rolls. It will be necessary that N C Officers or Volunteers deputed to perform the above duties be present at every parade, or that they get some other N C officers or Volunteers to take their places. Officers Commanding Companies are authorized to pay Tramway fares to and from parades ordered by themselves, and will indent for the money as above stated.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. There will be a parade at the Riding School at 7 a. m. on Tuesday the 29th inst., and on Saturday 2nd November. Uniform with swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, October 28th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—Tuesday, 29, Wednesday, 30, Thursday, 31, 6-30 a.m., Gun drill in the Arsenal compound.

2. The proficiency class will begin instructions at head-quarters on Friday, the 1st proximo at 6-30 p.m.

3. On Saturday, the 2nd November, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9 in. and 12-5 R. M. L. guns. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, Second Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Etolia s—100 barrels green copperas, A M Hassonally; 115 kegs chemicals, Rogers and Co ; 500 boxes bar soap, P Pestonjee ; 90 cases corn flour, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—20 packages soda crystals, A M Hassonally ; 200 drums caustic soda, 50 cases Epsom salt, N Mooljee and Co ; 15 casks spindle oil, John B K Machetti.

City of Venice s—25 kegs sulphate of copper, Owen and Okell ; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, R Jewraj.

Werneth Hall s—75 boxes candles, S Abdoolally ; 10 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 packages provisions, &c., Treacher and Co ; 14 cases books, &c., Thacker and Co.

Huzara s—44 cases oilmanstores, Edulji Nusserwanji ; 15 cases biscuits, Edulji and Brothers ; 11 cases printing materials, B Sazba and Co ; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, R Jewraj ; 11 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola ; 54 bales straw board, S A S Dawood ; 11 packages lantern, J Runmul ; 95 cases oilmanstores, T Heptoola ; 333 cases oilmanstores, E Samsoodin and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—13 cases provisions Sorabji, Ookerji ; 16 cases soap, A Amirudin ; 100 packages papers, A Abdoolrahim and Co ; 137 packages papers, A M Hassonally ; 5 cases playing cards, C Allibhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—158 packages glassware, J Runmul ; 92 packages glassware, R P Mahomed ; 250 cases window glass, The Bombay Co., Ld.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—80 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 98 bales cotton, Lalljee Poonjee and Co ; 2 bales cotton, and 20,066 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 13 bales hides, W Gangjee ; 62 bales wool, S M S Baboola ; 900 cwts linseed, L Napoo ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, ED Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 350 cwts gunnee rags, Bhimjee Mooljee ; 1,378 cwts myrabolams, Sowjee Pragjee.

Wennington Hall s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—201 cwts mussur gram, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—137 cwts cloves, M Khumbhoy ; 6 cwts wheat, 284 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,980 cwts castorseed, 690 cwts teelseeds, 850 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crathorne s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed, 450 cwts poppyseed, G Bharma ; 529½ cwts cassorseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Wennington Hall s—265 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J G Busbby and Co ; 450 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 80 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales hem, John L Kersten ; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 800 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—35 bales twist, Jamsed Manufacturing Co ; 25 bales twist, Hajee A Esmael and Co ; 230 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 77 cwts kismis and jardaloo, M M Esabhoy ; 128 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 46 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—60 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 6 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's plated ware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doulton, Kanga and Satsuma flower vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English made ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, sets of single and double harness, &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The plants will be sold at 7 a.m.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s Common Jail, Omercarry, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware by Elkington, Maffin and Webb, crockery and glassware, a collection of most selected table ornaments consisting of real hand-painted Bohemian glass flower vases, French show hand painted figures, French wax and stone wall baskets, Parian marble figures, large size oil paintings by E. G. Hall, Jun. of London, Italian oleographs, marble and gilt time-piece, English and Persian carpets, one American organ by Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, Jail made coir carpets, specially made to order, a fish acquarium on stand, Jubbulpore cotton carpets. pig-skin saddlery, an English-built open carriage, a large collection of Carter's best Caladium bulbs, (specially brought out from London,) &c., &c., the property of A. G. MACKENZIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Aga, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood french polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 28, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 ,, ,, T cloth.
5 cases printed handkerchieves.
2 ,, choli cloth.
5 ,, printed jacconets.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum and Alli Mahomed Ganny—
L B—148—15. 1 case pocket knives and carvers ex s.s. Clan' Graham
32—1 case pocket knives, ex s.s. City of Edinburgh

On account and at the risk of Vujeer Ameen—
H. K. and Co 4 crates lip and slip chimneys

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Peerkhan—
M M I P—2149—3 cases each 60lb ice gem biscuits.

By order of Messrs. Murcott, Price and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
2 cases 250 gross lead pencils with rubbers.

By order of Messrs. Murcott, Price and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
2 cases 250 gross lead pencils with rubbers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Moosajee.
78-3831-80—50 cases malt vinegar.

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Imperatrix.
R D and Co 1519—5 table lamps s. w. damaged.

AT 2 P M

1 handsome new landau.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton,
1 handsome light victoria,
1 pretty light small-sized victoria, convertible to self driving, in excellent condition, only eight months in use.
1 pair C-B ponies chesnut and bay, 13-2, fast-spirited, sound and quiet, about 7 years. The prettiest pair of C-B's in Bombay. Both go in saddle.
1 set of double harness, chains, pole, &c,
1 quiet young Surat cow, giving 7 seers daily when in full milk supposed to be now in calf.

The property of a gentleman going home.

1 brown arab horse, about 7 years old, regularly ridden and driven by the owner.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD& Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co. in good order and condition, and not much used, an English-built park phaeton by Kesterton of London, in good order with brake, a high-class iron-grey Arab horse (Dandy) about 5½ to 6 years, spirited and fast, with a set of harness made to order, rich table ornaments, handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, superior table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Nash, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of C. VERNON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also by order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindji—

A collection of choice plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FLANNELS AND CASHMERE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 cases 188 pieces check and stripe plain white silk finish flannels.
1 case 100 pieces printed cashmere.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 31st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to Victoria Hotel, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 4½ feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage or dwelling-house of 2 compartments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1781, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Bomonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Company's offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. J. ESSAI, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 28, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WALERS ! WALERS ! WALERS !

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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THE BEE.

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
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IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

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PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 ,, white flannel.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
2 patent cooking stoves by Defries.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th November, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of coal ashes, wooden blocks, iron buckets, tin cans, wooden crates, old furniture, old files, water casks, empty paint tubs, old cast iron fire bars, cast iron scoops, bevil bars, cast iron brake blocks, piston rings, plate glasses, iron ties and bolts, scrap iron of various kinds, old leatherhose pipes, packing cases, rails, steel scrap, screw jacks, timber teak scrap, iron and steel tyres, tents, water metres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The coal ashes are lying in the new Loco Running Shed, near the Parel Station.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

THERE was a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 97, due doubtless to dearer money ; though the market rates of discount are wired as before, and £350,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 43⅛d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities remained at £67½ for Fours, and £70½ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. The Indian Council placed 1½ lakh of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 9-16d., which is 1-16d. higher than they went at on Wednesday at the weekly biddings. French Rentes in Paris were apparently unchanged at 86¾ (Reuter's quotation of 83¾ being probably intended for this) ; Exchange on London was a centime higher at fcs. 25·23½.

"Very depressed" is again the report from Mincing Lane regarding the Rapeseed market ; but at 40s. per quarter for Calcutta Brown Seed, and 49s. for Yellow Cawnpore, to arrive, quotations show no change, though in the present state of the market they must be taken as nominal to some extent. Linseed was firm, but with little doing, and previous quotations (wired at the beginning of the week) are repeated all round. Bombay seed being still worth 43s. 6d. per quarter, to arrive. The Wheat market was quiet, and prices come 3d. per quarter lower for Hard Red, and also for Club No. 2 to arrive by both routes. Spot Soft White No. 2 in Liverpool was, however, 1d. per cental dearer. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,420,000 quarters, or 150,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats dull again, the total sales having reached the previous day's level of 12,000 bales, but including a larger proportion of Surats, at 800 bales. American Cotton, both spot and arrival, was unchanged in value ; and in Surats, properly so called, there was no alteration in price ; but in other East Indian Cotton there was a decline of ⅛d. on the three grades of Bengals quoted and in "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, and of 1-16d. in "Fair" Coconada and Westerns. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet all round, the sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats, and with spot and arrival prices quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales.

The course of the Liverpool market during the past week has been again downward, a further decline of 5-16d. having been established in spot American Cotton, and of 1-16d. in Arrivals ; while East Indian Cotton has receded ⅛d. in Oomra, Dhollera, Bengals, and Tinnevelly, and 3-16d. in Broach. The current quotation for Mid.-American is now ⅛d. lower than the price at this time last year, though 7-16d. above that of the year before. The week's total Sales have been slightly in excess of those of the previous six days at 54,000 bales ; and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 5,000 bales greater, at 113,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 69,000 bales ; and as shown below, it was yesterday 170,000 bales heavier than at this time in 1888, and within 36,000 bales of the figures for the year before. The stock of Surats was 2,000 bales heavier than last week, at 135,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by nearly ¼ of a million bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 4,000 bales less in sight ; and compared with the two preceding years the total supply was 295,000 bales greater than in 1888, though 416,000 bales less than in 1887 at the same time ; while in East Indian Cotton an increase of 111,000 bales, and a falling off of 123,000 bales as against the two years, respectively, is shown.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 10½ cents yesterday ; but January Futures were 7 points lower, at 9·90 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales, making the week's total heavier than that of the corresponding week in either of the two preceding years ; and the figures since the opening of the new season now show an increase of 329,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 140,000 bales as against the year before. The market closed this afternoon with the spot price unaltered at 10½ cents, but January Futures 8 points higher, at 9·98 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 45,000 bales, against the same quantity last year, and 40,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	315,000	274,000	295,000
,, exports to U. K.	150,000	102,000	114,000
,, ,, Continent	72,000	62,000	107,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	1,607,000	1,278,000	1,747,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	597,000	3[illegible]9,000	512,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	330,000	239,000	411,000
,, Stock in the Ports	530,000	577,000	613,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,810,000	1,515,000	2,226,000
,, ,, Surats	260,000	148,830	383,270

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	423,000	252,910	459,170
,, London	19,000	8,000	38,000
American Afloat	260,000	170,000	212,000
East Indian ,,	17,000	10,000	14,000
	719,000	440,910	723,170
Price of Mid.-Americans	5¾d.	5¾d.	5 5-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.	4½d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1¼d.	1⅜d.

There has not been much life in our local markets to-day, the holiday feeling induced by the Dewali having still prevailed to a great extent. Cotton has been quiet in tone, and a small business only has been reported on the basis of previous rates, the principal purchases having been of old stuff, including Wudwan, at Rs. 183¼ ; and Barsee, at Rs. 194¼ ; but some 200 bales of ready new Bengals changed hands at Rs. 198 ; and a contract for a few hundred bales of "Fully Good" Khangaum, for March delivery, was made at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business in this market also has been upon a small scale, and the feeling has been very quiet in sympathy with advices from the other side ; but dealers have continued to ask previous rates for all descriptions, and we make no change in our quotations.

SEEDS are neglected by exporters, and the feeling is dull. A few small transactions in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been reported at about previous rates, and quotations generally are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,379	bales.
Wheat	8,531	cwt.
Linseed	1,309	,,
Rapeseed	1,708	,,
Gingelly	1,323	,,
Ground Nuts	1,394	,,

FREIGHTS have been quiet, with hardly any fresh business passing to speak of, and rates may be called unchanged. The "Mameluke" (s) has been chartered to a European firm for picked ports, at 21s. 3d. per ton, for December loading.

EXCHANGE.—Although the Banks nominally re-opened for business this morning, what with the Saturday half holiday, and the Dewali festival hardly over, they might almost as well have remained closed another day for all the business that was passing, hardly anything having transpired either in Bank or Mercantile Paper, and we still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Francs do.	1·76½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business in this market was only partially resumed this morning, and Wednesday's closing rate for Fours for cash was repeated at 99 5-16, while for the next account 99¼ was named, and 98⅞ for the November settlement. For 4½ per cents 103 was still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Mill scrip to-day ; but the few changes in quotations which have taken place have been in most cases in favour of buyers. Queen are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 820 ; and Central India and Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 1,205 and Rs. 1,620, respectively. Imperial are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 530. Bombay Ice shares are Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 87 ; Port Canning are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 360 ; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 977½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—October 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Brigadier-General W Osborne Barnard, Commanding Nerbudda District, of a son.

GREGSON—October 21, at Bareilly, the wife of G W Gregson, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

IRWIN—October 17, at Pegu, Burma, the wife of A M B Irwin, C S, of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—October 16, at Kohima, the wife of J O'Callaghan, Assam Military Police, late Norfolk Regt, of a son.

SEWELL—October 20, at Secunderabad, the wife of Jack Sewell, Esq, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

VAN SOMEREN—October 18, at Doongagali, the wife of W T Van Someren, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—October 11, at New Chaman, Afghanistan, Lieut Archibald M A Harris, Royal Engineers, aged 21 years.

HILLS—October 23, at Umballa, Janet, the dearly loved wife of Colonel George Scott Hills, 28th Punjab Infantry.

WEBB—October 20, at Mozufferpore, Joyce Danby, infant daughter of Lucy Kennett and C R Hay Webb, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

PROBABLY the last thought to present itself to Sir Lepel Griffin's mind when delivering his philippic against Native States and their Princes and Administrators was that one of the latter would write in the *Nineteenth Century* an article in reply. Had the possibility of a defence, based on statistics and appealing to the testimony of British Residents and Administrators, including Sir Richard Temple, Sir Oliver St. John, and Mr. Cordery, been realised, it is fair to assume that the lecturer would have trusted less to sweeping charges and endeavoured to entrench himself in a zareba of such materials as might be procurable at short notice from such facts and figures as are accessible. As it is, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Mehdi Ali, who has entered the lists in defence of the administration of Hyderabad from the strictures levelled against it, finds his task comparatively easy. He has only to oppose the facts to allegations made very much at random, and the victory is complete. Our London correspondent writes that some regret has been expressed by those who acknowledge the success, with which the allegations of the lecturer have been disposed of, that Mehdi Ali has not inflicted a severer punishment on his adversary, and it has even been asserted that the writer of the article has been mealy-mouthed. We demur wholly to this criticism. The strength of the reply is considerably enhanced by the scrupulous avoidance of the temptation to retort on the lecturer or to parody his methods. The besetting sin of Anglo-Indian writers is to seek for effect in exaggeration of language. They seek to make the picture telling by putting on their colours with a heavy brush which blurs the outline and substitutes caricature for the reality of things. Epithets are used because they are strong, not selected for their appropriateness and truth. Lord Beaconsfield would say of literary effusions of this class that they lack finish ; they also lack lucidity, and often fail to achieve that force for which so much is sacrificed. In dealing with rhetorical impeachments, couched in this catching but very perilous literary form, the most effective method is to bring everything to the test of sober fact, ignoring everything else. From this point of view Mehdi Ali's reply leaves nothing to be desired. Every reference to the lecturer is full of personal courtesy. His commanding ability, his experience of India, his large acquaintance with Native States, semi-independent and mediatised, his literary gifts qualifying him to paint pictures in graphic colours which arrest attention and arouse interest are set in the very foreground. The good faith of the lecturer is conceded throughout ; and the writer has the skill and good taste to express regret that Sir Lepel Griffin had not been able to take up his appointment to the Residency of Hyderabad, so that he might have had the opportunity of judging for himself how erroneous were the impressions derived from incomplete information fished up at second-hand. A compliment precedes even a home-thrust, as when the reviewer professes to believe that Sir Lepel's picture of the maladministration in Native States may in its general outlines be true, and candidly owns that it is at least a striking picture drawn with the skill of a dramatic artist, but goes on to give samples of the colours which abound on the painter's palette. The maladministration is phenomenal, Hindu Rajahs oppress their Mussulman subjects, Mussalman Princes tyrannise over their Hindu ryots—the one object of native governments to extort "impossible rents" and to "ruthlessly" oppress the cultivation. This state of things if it, indeed, existed would be the strongest condemnation not of the Native Princes and Administrators only but of the Paramount Power itself, and would prove the boasted British civilisation of India to be but a sham and a fraud. Sir Lepel Griffin did not stop to consider his picture from this point of view, nor does Mehdi Ali. The Hyderabad official excuses himself from taking up the cudgels for other people, and confines himself to the task of speaking for the Nizam's State. The writer, having casually mentioned that Sir Lepel Griffin, who "has a large experience of Afghanistan and Rajputana," has never been in the Nizam's State, proceeds to give some facts in regard to it—"a State with which I am identified and where I have spent the last fifteen years of my life."

Against the general accusations that in Hyderabad as everywhere else in the Native States, the Mussulman Government tyrannises over the Hindu ryots, that the peasants are tortured to exact impossible rents, that corruption sits on the judgment seat, that tyranny and extortion are the rule, and the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are hopelessly corrupt, this experienced Administrator places a clear statement of the facts set forth in official documents which have been submitted to the verification and scrutiny of lynx-eyed British officials of the stamp of Sir Richard Temple, who are not by any means disposed by nature or training to take things for granted. He shows that while the picture given to the Colonial Institute might be taken as substantially true of the State of Hyderabad thirty-five years ago, the history of the administration since that time has been the chronicle of continual and not wholly unsuccessful efforts to secure reform and progress. The first Sir Salar Jung, a man of great ability and force of character, devoted himself strenuously to the re-organisation of the State, and in spite of many difficulties and much discouragement he succeeded in putting a new face on the whole country. He introduced the Bombay Revenue system, and effected a survey of large portions of the territory which had the effect of relieving the pressure on the cultivators, while enhancing and regulating the collection of the revenue. This work is still in progress ; during the last thirty-four years a sum of thirty-four lakhs has been expended upon it. This heavy outlay has been nearly recouped by the taking up of new land for cultivation. The land tax cannot be oppressive as compared to that levied in British territory, for while there is little or no immigration from the Nizam's dominions there is a steady tide of immigration from without. The work of assessment is now being carried out in the remaining half of the Nizam's dominions under the superintendence of Mr. Dunlop, an experienced officer of the Berar Commision. This British official distinctly declares that wherever the new assessment is in force the ryots are as well off as in any British district. It was to bring about this improvement in the condition of the cultivators that the State has expended large sums of money yearly for more than a quarter of a century, and is now augmenting that expenditure with a view to the completion of the survey. With regard to the sensational cases of rack-renting, which apparently exist in the districts not yet surveyed, Mehdi Ali states that when particular villages have been found to be paying one hundred rupees an acre and even more per acre, it has been invariably found that the cultivator was utilising five times the acreage he was nominally paying for, and that though the rents are high for irrigated land yielding large crops when there is plenty of water in the tanks, remissions are always granted when the seasons are bad and the tanks fail. This is in accordance with the general practice in native territory—to take a good deal in good years from the ryot and little or nothing in the bad. The British system is more symmetrical ; the maximum is moderate, but it is exacted in bad seasons and in some instances even after years of famine. On which side the balance of advantage lies need not now concern us. The question has been lately debated, and the Hyderabad Government has rightly or wrongly adopted the Bombay system, which is the nearest approach to the realisation of Mr. Henry George's proposal for the "Nationalisation of the Land" which is to be found. No doubt it was the attractive side of this principle—the State army, the land, and assessing the cultivator at a moderate figure for its use—which led Mr. Seymour Keay to shock so many of his Liberal supporters at Elgin and Nairn by avowing himself in favour of the "Socialistic" scheme for nationalising land in the United Kingdom. He had seen the system introduced successfully in Hyderabad, and putting an end very successfully to the "impossible rents," which Sir Lepel Griffin regards as the inevitable accompaniment of native maladministration. In addition to the systematic efforts to lighten and equalise the fiscal burdens of the cultivators, Mehdi Ali has been able to point to the promptitude and success with which the Nizam's Government dealt with the famine crisis which came upon Western and Southern India in 1876-78. The Famine Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, acknowledged that the measures taken—at an outlay of forty-three lakhs—were creditable to the prudence and foresight of the Nizam's Government. The Famine Commissioner would scarcely have said as much for certain other administrations with which he came in contact in that dreadful period of affliction. In Hyderabad there was no such suffering and loss of life as in the neighbouring territories. The difference in the record can not be wholly ascribed to better administration, but the Nizam's subjects had no reason to lament that they were victims of the "apathy" or "oppression" of their Government.

Under other heads the indictment has been met with equal success. It is shown that a complete system of administering justice on the model of that prevailing in British India has been introduced. In each district there is a Court which is supervised by the Central Court of Hyderabad with a Chief Justice and four puisne Judges. A police force of 10,000 men has been organised also on the British model and placed under a European officer. A good deal has been done for education, under Sir Asman Jah's Government the educational budget has reached the respectable figure of four lakhs, and the number of Government schools 350, besides forty-two aided schools, giving instruction to 35,000 scholars. So far back as 1867, Sir Salar Jung established a Department of Education, and placed over it an English Director. One of the objects of establishing the high schools and colleges has been to train up the native youth of Hyderabad to take part in the administration of the country so as to lessen the need of importing "foreign" talent from British India. Sir Lepel Griffin did not make even a passing reference to these and similar evidences—by no means confined to Hyderabad—that the leaven of British example has begun to work in the Native States, and that even the most inveterate of maladministrators are being led to "take a thought and mend." Mehdi Ali has done well to put this aspect of the matter before the public at Home, who might be disposed to take Sir Lepel Griffin's gloomy and unflattering picture as an adequate and authentic presentment of an unfamiliar subject. He has also done his Highness the Nizam loyal service in disposing of the fiction that all Native Princes are given up to a life of sensuality. Dean Stanley on a memorable occasion expressed a pious hope that the flag of sensuality should not be raised by Princes in India. Some dim remembrance of that incident possibly lingered in Sir Lepel's mind, and gave undue emphasis to his remarks on this difficult theme. The Nizam, being relieved of the routine of administration by the Minister, who is responsible for the whole work of Government, devotes much of his time to the management of the Crown lands which, scattered over the wide territories, yield a revenue of half a million a year. To discharge this onerous duty well would task the administrative ability of an English duke. In other directions the Nizam finds scope for activity, of which it is satisfactory to hear on good authority his Highness makes full use.

A MADRAS paper publishes what our correspondent describes as a highly-exaggerated account of a mutiny of some men of the 4th Pioneers who are stationed at Pondicherry. It is stated that two companies were marched to the railway junction to do duty at the Periyar Irrigation Works, when they objected to proceed at once ; "the Commandant and Lieutenant Swan were subjected to rough handling by three or four men ; some non-commissioned officers throwing their stripes into the face of their Commandant." There is a substratum of fact in the story ; but that is all. The detail seems to have been added, as Mr. Gilbert would say, to give an artistic verisimilitude to a bald and uninteresting narrative. Several men, however, are to be tried by court-martial. Madras loyalty has long been proverbial, and some hardship may perhaps be discovered which investigation may set right. What is termed mutiny in the Army is often only what the men out of uniform would call a strike—a proceeding which cannot be introduced into the military economy. It would appear, however, as in the case of the artillery-drivers, that some means of testing the soldiers' feeling, in times of peace is desirable. Blind obedience in times of active service is imperative—"Their's but to do and die," as Tennyson has expressed it. But if the bulk of officers kept more in touch with their men, soreness and periodic disloyalty would be diminished.

SINCE the collapse and tragic end of Pigott, little public interest has been taken in the proceedings of the Parnell Commission, which has not yet concluded its deliberations. Much, however, remains to be done. After the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell's counsel in August, an adjournment was made to October 23. The sittings re-opened on Wednesday last, when Mr. Biggar, M.P., who was unrepresented by counsel, addressed the Court in his defence, concluding it in a brief speech of a quarter of an hour's duration. Mr. Michael Davitt followed, and considering the prominent figure he has been throughout the whole proceedings, it could have been no matter for surprise when he intimated that his address would occupy several days. Mr. Mat Harris, M.P., who has also been unrepresented, will doubtless follow. When the Court adjourned in August, Sir Henry James informed their lordships that in reviewing the case for the *Times* he would require at least ten days for his address, so varied and conflicting were the manifold phases of the case. It would appear, therefore, that at least a fortnight or three weeks must elapse before the Commissioners will be at liberty to commence probably the most tedious part of their duties in the preparation of a report. The Commission has now been sitting with but the customary recesses since September 1888, but it will most probably be 1890 before the report is laid before Parliament.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will come to Bombay to receive Prince Albert Victor on his arrival on the 9th November, and will accompany his Royal Highness the same day in a special train to Poona. The Prince will spend three days as the guest of Lord Reay at Ghaneshkhind. A review of the troops at present in Poona—an unusual number—will be held in the presence of the Prince.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO. of Bombay have sent in a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-General to permit them to build a temporary jetty at the Avenida of "Vasco de Gama" for shipping and landing goods for the steamers they propose to run between Bombay and Marmagoa. According to the contract with the Railway Company, the Government will not be in a position to admit a rival Company to acquire rights and privileges in the Marmagoa harbour.

THE Marmagoa Railway Company have lately obtained sanction for seven lakhs to spend over the doubling of the Railway line and the improvement of the harbour works, and in a short time the works that are urgently needed will be carried out without delay.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes :—Since last Saturday the rain has cleared away. It has been succeeded by a bracing cold air which makes a fire enjoyable all day.

LORD RADSTOCK, who is to revisit India this cool season paid a first visit to Madras about five years ago, with his eldest son, the Hon. Granville Waldgrave, and he stayed at the house of Mr. C. G. Master, then junior member of Council. He delivered on one occasion a lengthy sermon to the numerous guests who had been invited by Mr. Master to meet him. The discourse was more remarkable for earnestness than eloquence, or depth.

THE military authorities might well be taught a lesson by the recent unfortunate occurrence near Chaman, which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Harris, R. E., and the placing of Lieutenant Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry, *hors de combat*, writes our military contemporary. The two officers and a party of sowars were chasing a Pathan who had stolen a mule from the lines. On coming up to the thief, Lieutenant Harris fired his revolver and missed, and Lieutenant Rooke aimed and his revolver missed fire. The Pathan, however, neither missed his aim nor had a piece that failed him in time of emergency, and his first shot killed one officer, and his second shot severely wounded the other. That a revolver, in these days of improved firearms, should miss fire, means nothing more or less than that either the weapon or the ammunition is worthless. This is not the first time of late that revolvers have been reported to have missed fire. At the last affair at Suakin there was a general complaint about the revolvers in this respect. We cannot but think, therefore, that there is something wrong in the present system of supplying our officers' weapons. That Lieutenant Harris missed his aim, too, might possibly be attributed to want of practice in the use of the revolver ; although, of course, it might possibly not have been so. The missing fire of Lieutenant Rooke's revolver, at any rate, is a circumstance that, might be enquired into, for it is evident that. with ordinary care, this should never have occurred if the weapon had been manufactured by a good firm, and the ammunition without defect.

THE local paper is informed that a new bank will be established in Lahore on the 1st November, under the management of Mr. D. P. Masson ; the capital, Rs. 5,00,000, having been already subscribed. The large new house on the Mall now being completed, has been secured as the bank's head office. Branches will be established within the next few months, at one or two stations, where banking facilities are not at present available. Mr. Masson's long experience of the province, observes our contemporary, should be of no little service to the new institution.

CONSTANTINOPLE is at present threatened by another foe than Russia. Dengue fever has been very prevalent throughout the summer, and now there is some fear that cholera, which has been hovering on the eastern frontiers, will follow in its track. The *Levant Herald* of the 30th of September says :—"We are prepared to admit that the Municipality has not been wholly unmindful of the mischief of which the Kassim Pasha valley is the breeding-ground." But it urges that the drainage of the thickly inhabited slopes on either side of Déré is in a most deplorable condition.

FROM a social point of view the opening of the new year in Calcutta promises to be usually brilliant, says a local paper. We hear that several extraordinary A. D. C.'s will be temporarily appointed on the Viceroy's staff when Prince Albert Victor and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are guests of the Viceroy.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills for the week ending 23rd October :—Amount to be remitted during 1889-90, £14,689,900 ; remitted from 1st April 1889 to 19th October 1889, £8,614,100 ; balance to be remitted from 20th October 1889 to 31st March 1890, £6,075,800.

A GREAT public convenience, in the shape of a bridge over the Banas, has just been completed. The Banas is the "Guggur" of Mount Abu—a river, or rather hill torrent, lying between Abu Road and the foot of Abu, which is a perpetual night-mare to travellers during the monsoon. It is at times impracticable to cross owing to the violence of its current, and when it is practicable, the only means of performing the operation is on the back of an elephant—not the most pleasant mode of conveyance for nervous and delicate constitutions when the river is high and turbulent. The mails were sent across on wire stretched over the river and worked on pulleys. The construction of the bridge has, therefore, been a great boon. The bridge was begun in the early part of last year. Government sanctioned a grant towards it, and the rest of the money was subscribed by native Chiefs, some of whom, notably the Maharao of Sirohee (in whose territory Abu is situated), and the Maha[illegible] of Jeypore, subscribed handsomely towards it.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRIGHTON ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The result of the Brighton Election was declared to-day.

Mr. Loder, Conservative.........	7,132
Sir Robert Peel, Liberal.........	4,625

The Conservatives are jubilant over their increased majority.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

It is stated to-day that Prince Ferdinand will probably marry Princess Louise Lencon.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Bradlaugh is still seriously ill; new and dangerous symptoms have manifested themselves.

THE KAISER IN GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Kaiser arrived at Athens yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome.

BURIAL OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The funeral of the late King of Portugal took place yesterday with all due ceremony.

Hundreds of the clergy attended in addition to he representatives of other nations and the high officials of State.

Queen Pia's wreath was inscribed "A Souvenir to the Soul of Her Heart's Eternal Love, from His Insolable Wife."

FIGHTING IN ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Captain Wissmann has defeated Bushiri whose recent losses exceed six hundred.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRISTOL STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The strikes at Bristol among the dock-labourers has ended. The men, being satisfied, have resumed work. The men of other trades, however, continue in strike.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Envoys from the Sultan of Zanzibar have arrived at London, and have been presented to Lord Salisbury. They are going to Balmoral to see the Queen.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Mr. Davitt resumed his speech before the Parnell Commission yesterday. It is probable that the Commission will finish sitting in a fortnight, when the judges will consider their report.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.

Princess Sophie of Prussia arrived here to-day, and received a perfect ovation from the people.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, Oct. 25.

At a meeting held here yesterday Sir Henry Parkes, the premier of New South Wales, proposed that a convention of the Australian Colonies be held to devise the formation of a Federal Government and Parliament to deal with national questions.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Oct. 25,

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned.

JUSTICE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

Major Parrott, District Magistrate, Kyaukse, has just tried Inspector Maung Po Tsaing and two Burmese constables and a Burmese villager for causing the death of a Burman, whom they tortured to extract evidence. The villager and one constable were convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life; the other constable was convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, for the purpose of extorting information, and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; the Inspector was similarly convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

A strong cyclonic wind north of the Bay has prevailed from Thursday morning to yesterday evening. Five inches of rain fell at Calcutta. An Arab vessel, the Ferozman, arrived from Muscat at Saugor on Friday with only her mizzen-mast standing; the others having been carried away by the gale.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE 4TH PIONEER REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

An exaggerated report as to insubordination in 4th Pioneer Regiment has appeared in a Madras paper. A few of the men were insubordinate and refused to enter the railway carriages on the occasion of 200 men being transferred from Trichinopoly to the Peryar Irrigation Works. Eight men are to be tried by court-martial.

A MADRAS BOUND VESSEL STRANDED.

The steamer Marcobrunner, bound from Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp for Madras and Calcutta, has stranded in the Red Sea. Her salvage is doubtful.

FATAL ATTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 27.

Yesterday the mistry blacksmith of the Royal Horse Artillery struck the mistry carpenter with a hatchet, killing the latter instantly. The cause of the quarrel is believed to be an addition of one rupee to the pay of the deceased and corresponding reduction in the carpenter's pay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes............	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper............	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107
Bar Silver	43⅛d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	135,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton......	423,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	135,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000	„

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD HAWKE.

Lord Hawke, the captain of the English team of cricketers who are to make a tour through India this cold weather, arrived in Bombay with the P. and O. mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind last Monday morning, and on Saturday night left by the ten o'clock mail train from Victoria Terminus for a shooting excursion in Nepal. Before his lordship left our representative called on him.

"I am somewhat in confusion here, you see," said Lord Hawke on Saturday morning when I presented myself at his rooms in the Great Western Hotel. "I am going off to-night, and I am just getting things put together for the journey—No! no! you are not detaining me. Sit down!" His Lordship spoke in a half apologetic tone—as if that were needed. The apology ought rather to have come from his disturber; but Lord Hawke, with his characteristic frankness would not listen to it. If the noble Yorkshire cricketer is anything, he is most genial and unaffected in manner, of a happy disposition, and a most entertaining conversationalist, which, as a consequence, must make him a general favourite in society. He is a most enthusiastic cricketer, as we all know, and to him many thanks are due by the promoters of the game in India, in bringing to the East a team, which, though it cannot be called a representative English one, will be sufficient to try the strength of Indian cricket. "Well," said his Lordship resuming, "you want to know something about our proposed tour, do you?—Honestly, I do not know a great deal about it myself. Here I am; the rest of the men are coming out with the Bengal, which leaves England on Thursday next, I think, and we are going to have a trip round India to see the country, doing some shooting, and having a few games at cricket on our way. Everything is being arranged for us. You see, here is a telegram which I got from Calcutta just this morning. It says we are due there on the 25th of November, and after playing two, or perhaps three matches, we go on to Madras, where we have one match on. Next, it seems, we come back to Calcutta about the 18th of December to play the Calcutta Cricket Club, Bengal, and perhaps another match. Spending Christmas at Calcutta we go on our way again on the 4th or 5th of January, and play the Behar Wanderers at Bankipore or Dinapore. At Allahabad, where we are supposed to arrive on the 15th of January, we play All India, and perhaps another match. We have only ten days in Allahabad, when we get on to Jubbulpore and then to Lucknow. This brings us on to the end of January. Beyond that I do not know yet what we will do. When shall we reach Bombay again? We will, in all probability, finish up in Bombay in February. Does it not begin to get a little warm then? Well, I suppose we cannot help that.

"No, I have never played cricket in India before. I have in Australia. I was there two years ago, you know, with the English team, and the heat, oh!—well, you could not go out comfortably there, as you do here, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Yes, I think, I shall enjoy my trip in India very well. I like Bombay at any rate. I have only been here a few days, but everybody I met has been very kind; and I have enjoyed myself thoroughly. Now, I am going away to Nepal to try and shoot something.

"But you were asking about our team? I will run them over for you. There are G. F. Vernon, a Middlesex man, J. G. Walker, also Middlesex, H. Philipson, the last Oxford University captain, P. K. Taplin, M.P. for one of the Leicestershire divisions, G. H. Goldney, A. E. Leatham, E. M. Lawson Smith, E. R. de Little, captain of the Cams Eleven, F. L. Shand, J. H. Hornsby; those are ten, and I myself make the eleventh. We ought to have had thirteen; but one is unable to come owing to business engagements, and Rhodes, poor fellow, was accidentally killed lately. So you see we are not so strong as we anticipated.—Who are our bowlers?" Lord Hawke smiled as he replied, "Well we can all do something at that. Mr. de Little is a fast right, and Mr. Shand is a fast left. Mr. Goldney is a medium pace right, Mr. Leatham is a slow left, and Mr. Lawson Smith is a slow right. But I should not particularise any, for we can all bowl. Mr. Philipson?—Well?—Oh, yes, you are quite right. He is indeed as good a wicket-keeper as we could have secured. Our batting strength you ask?—Well, I think, we are pretty fair in that too; but I cannot very well say how we should stand against the cricketers of this country. You see, as I said before, I do not know very well what they can do. Judging from the players you have in the Gymkhana here, I should say you can show some very good cricket. There are some good bats, and I should fancy you will have some good players amongst the Military. And you have got Mr. E. E. Steel from Lancashire. Do I know him?" Lord Hawke's eyes brightened up with merriment as he said, "Oh, yes, I know him, and I have occasion to remember him. The first time I met him he bowled me out first ball. That was in a Lancashire *versus* Yorkshire match—Oh, by the way, hadn't Yorkshire a dreadfully bad season this year? I cannot explain it at all. We were not in particularly bad form. We played some very good cricket, I think. It must have been just a run of bad luck, or the other counties must be levelling up. But talking about your Bombay cricketers, you have some good men; but in order to make first-rate cricketers, such as we have in the big cricketing counties in England, you must have daily practice. The Parsees out here seem to be most enthusiastic cricketers. They have been beating everybody this year, haven't they? I believe they practice a great deal. There is no doubt that is what has done it. Did I ever play against the Parsee team in England? No, I did not. They did not try conclusions, you understand, with our most formidable counties; but they played against some very strong elevens, and although often beaten they showed good form. They must have some excellent cricketers amongst them, and I suppose they are much improved now.

"Have I had any practice since I landed?—Oh, yes—some. I was over having some batting at the Gymkhana only yesterday. How did the ground play?" Here his Lordship broke into a hearty laugh, shook his head, and shrugged his shoulders. "I was just coming to that," he said. "You see, your cricket season is over, and the ground gets so baked in this weather. I did not, I confess, feel myself much at home. They wanted to get up a match for me, but I could not very well play to-day. It would be so hot to begin a match about mid-day just now. Better wait till February; although if the ground is then what it is like now, I don't know what sort of an exhibition of cricket we will have. On the ground I played on yesterday a fast bowler could have it very much his own way, and I do not think the scores would be very heavy. I was out, I do not know how often. I think whichever team wins, will win more by luck than good cricket.

A. W.

H. M S. GARNET.

H. M. S. Garnet, Captain A. B. Jenkings, R.N. arrived in Bombay from Colombo, on Saturday last, After crossing the Gulf of Manaar and rounding Cape Comorin, the vessel passed out of the region of the South-West Monsoon, and all the way up the Malabar Coast experienced delightful weather till they anchored in Port. It will be remembered the Garnet left Bombay in April last, to assume the duties of Senior Naval Officer in the Bengal Division of the Station. While at Rangoon fever set in, which necessitated her departure to the naval sick quarters at Trincomalee. The ship's company's health being thoroughly recruited, she was ordered to Bombay to meet the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle K.C.B., C.M.G. who is coming up from Zanzibar and is expected early in November.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

I. M. S. Investigator, Commander R. F. Hoskyn, sails to-day for Port Blair with No. 1 Boat Survey Party for conveyance to Bassein river. After coaling at Colombo she will proceed to Port Blair. The Boat Survey Party will survey the entrance of Bassein river, and the Investigator will survey the Ganjam Coast.

JEYPORE HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, Oct. 25.

The Jeypore horse and cattle fair for 1889 terminated on the 23rd inst. with the distribution of prizes by H. H. the Maharaja, Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. This is the sixth year since the fair was established, and, as the number of animals present, and the sales, have regularly increased it is clear that a local want has been met. The fair lasts about seventeen days, and is always held about the middle of October, in order to suit the convenience of dealers and purchasers, who may afterwards go on to the well-known Pashkar or Pokar Mela near Ajmere. Unlike, the Pokar Fair at which the chief attraction is bathing in the lake to ensure certain admission into Heaven, Jeypore offers no religious attractions, but is a purely business gathering, to which, however, the nobles and country-people generally are beginning to look forward as a good opportunity for renewing and keeping up friendly relations. As the Diwalee festival follows the day after the fair concludes many visitors remain to see the illumination of the capital which is generally very well done indeed. The fair-ground is conveniently situated on the east bank of a small river, about three miles to the west of the town, and while the gathering lasts, the high road leading from the latter is thronged with picturesquely-attired crowds of men and women, bent on seeing and being seen, if not on doing business.

Upwards of 2,700 animals of all kinds were brought into the fair, of which 1,579 were horses, and ponies, 642 horses and ponies were sold, besides 425 other animals, such as camels, bullocks, and buffaloes, the proportion of sales was therefore good. There were very few animals of superior quality such as would be fit for remount purposes. This is no doubt due to the fact that the chief demand is for country-bred horses, suited to the wants of the Native Government, especially for its cavalry regiments, and to those of the smaller landholders; 315 ponies were brought in as it was known that the Jeypore Durbar intended to purchase as many as possible for its new transport corps, which is to be kept up as its contribution towards the Imperial defence scheme. Acting under the advice of Major S. Beatson, Inspecting Officer of Native State Cavalry, the Durbar succeeded in procuring a few useful animals, which will serve as a nucleus for the corps, and as soon as a transport officer who has been deputed to assist in the formation arrives, regular lines for the syces and animals will be constructed on a capital site to the south of the fair-ground.

No contribution to the Imperial defences by Native States is likely to prove more useful than the transport corps of Jeypore, especially when we remember that it does not touch the splendid reserves of Rajpoot troopers and foot soldiers for which Jeypore, as every Bombay recruiting officer, whether of the cavalry or infantry, well knows, the State is famed. As regards the fair the Jeypore Durbar not only offers prizes to the value of from a thousand to twelve hundred rupees, but provides free grass for their animals, and other assistance to all comers.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual meeting of the scholars of the various Sunday schools in Bombay was held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening last. Several of the parents accompanied their children, and there was not a vacant seat in the Hall after 4 o'clock. Some of the children brought banners with them, and these, which were placed against the pillars of the Hall, added in no small degree to the brightness and cheerfulness of the scene. The children were of all sizes, and being clothed in holiday attire by careful mammas, it did one's heart good to see the bright little creatures as they trooped in and took their seats on the chairs and benches that had been provided for them in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed.

The proceedings were opened with a voluntary on the organ, played by Mr. Fido, and two verses of the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung. After a short prayer, the Rev. T. H. Greig addressed the meeting. He said that he need not point out that those who had been instrumental in carrying out the arrangements in connection with the meeting had been eminently successful in their efforts, as was evidenced by the number of young faces they saw before them. He trusted that the influence of the meeting would not pass away soon, but that the parents would feel that there was something which a child could obtain in a Sunday school which it could not even in a home. The hymn "Work for the night is coming" was then sung, and Mr. Morris addressed the children shortly, as did the Rev. E. S. Hume, the Rev. J. E. Robinson, and the Rev. J. M. Macdonald. They all sought to impress upon the children the importance of an early acquaintance with God's word, and the great good done by a good example by anecdotes and similes which could be readily understood by children. Several other hymns were sung during the evening, and the proceedings terminated with a Doxology and Benediction.

THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

H. H. the Maharajah of Rutlam, K.C.I.E., accompanied by Dr. Sidney Smith, paid a visit on Saturday morning to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Grant Road. The boys of the several classes, from those whose instruction has just commenced, to the more advanced, were examined by the principal of the school, and the Prince and party followed the examination with extreme interest and evident satisfaction. The pupils who have been longest under training showed their proficiency in reading, exercises, geography, and arithmetic; and the Maharajah was much impressed by the progress they have made, in spite of the many disadvantages under which their infirmity places them. He was also much pleased with the writing and drawing specimens which were submitted for his inspection. His Highness prolonged his stay for over an hour, and, on leaving, although he had previously subscribed to their funds of the institution, signified his intention of giving another donation in aid of the Endowment Fund.

A WARNING TO INDIAN CHIEFS.

The following is the text of a circular addressed by one Hira Lal Kumar to various Chiefs in India:—

"May it please your Highness,—I beg to send a copy of the *Indian Appeal*, and most loyally draw your Highness' attention towards it. Since of late some mischievous Anglo-Indian have began to attack and abuse the Indian Princes before influential audience in England. The innocent Maharajah of Kashmir has been pitilessly attacked by all mischievous Anglo-Indians of the stamp of Sir Lepel Griffin in order to deprive him of his beautiful territory. To defend the interests of the Indian Princes and public I undertake to publish this magazine in England. English people, as a rule, do not care for the Indian political papers, especially when they cost them even a trifling sum. I at my own risks circulate more than 2,000 copies among the members of Parliament and those that have direct or indirect share in the government of the country with sole desire of doing some service to my dear country and countrymen. The cost of printing, postage, &c., are heavy, and myself a mere student of limited means. I shall be highly obliged if your Highness help me with a small sum in the publication of this magazine.—Most loyally,

HIRA LAL KUMAR"

Oxford, 13th September 1889.

THE FUTURE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

On Wednesday the King's Own Scottish Borderers paraded at Meerut in marching order opposite their orderly-room. Major-General Sir George Greaves rode up shortly after and was received with the usual salute. He then addressed the regiment in a short though kind speech somewhat as follows:—

"King's Own Scottish Borderers,—The time has come for me to say good-bye to you. We have been together now for the last four years, and I must say we have got on well together and have learnt to like each other—at least I have got to like you, and must say I regret extremely we have to part. But duty calls you, and we cannot always remain in one station: there must be a change sometimes, and shortly even I must go. There's just a 'shave' that you are not going on active service after all; and if you will excuse me making a joke at a time like this—but talking of 'shaves' reminds one that *shaves* are very closely allied to *chins*: and I feel sure that if you go on active service you will be certain to get at the Chins. Good-bye, my men: I wish you all luck and godspeed."

Sir George was about saying something more, but a cheer was commenced and carried on, quite bringing the kindly address to an abrupt termination. The men were then marched off to the railway station, the band striking up "The girl I left behind me."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, with the English mails of the 11th October, arrived at the Apollo Bunder at 1-30 this morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Lieut Beadon	Mr Brown

From Southampton.

Mr Seagrin	Mr Calderbank

From Brindisi.

Mrs and Miss Brodie	Capt and Mrs Baillie
Col Anderson	Mr Shakespear
Mr and Mrs Brodhurst	Mr Copeland
Mr S L Jackson	Mr Pritchard
Mr and Miss G T Jackson	Mr Gale
Lt-Col Ellis	Mr Snell
Mr and Mrs Graves	Miss E Ward
Dr and Mrs Cleghorne	Mr Craig
Mr and Mrs Brown	Mr Walkendy
Mr Howell	Mr Nellor

From Aden—Mrs Ashby.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Czar has left Fredensborg for Berlin.

The visit of the Czar to the Emperor William and the projected journey of the latter to the Turkish capital have given rise to considerable discussion at Home and on the Continent.

In Armenia, affairs are described as "just about as bad as they can be."

Further details are published as to the alleged cruelties to Christians in Crete under Shakir Pasha's administration.

The reported aggressive military preparations on the part of Russia are declared in St. Petersburg to be "erroneous."

Sunday's second ballots in France have confirmed and consolidated the victory of the Republican party.

General Boulanger has gone to Jersey.

The Skuptschina is to meet on Sunday. Meanwhile matters between Queen Natalie and the Servian Regents are at a deadlock.

The chief organ of the Bulgarian Government has been threatening Turkey with a view to induce her to initiate the recognition of Prince Ferdinand by the Powers.

Some important references were made at the Church Congress on Friday to Indian and Colonial missions.

The autumn meetings of the British Union opened at Birmingham on Monday. Special reference was made on Tuesday to mission work in India.

Speeches have been delivered this week by Lord Carnarvon, Lord R. Churchill, and the Marquis of Hartington.

On Tuesday, Lord Carnarvon addressed the Leeds Philosophical Society on "Free Speech."

The Seamen's Congress commenced at Cardiff on Monday.

A movement is on foot for the formation of trades unions among working women.

Bye-elections have been held at Peterborough and Elgin and Nairn, a Gladstonian Liberal being returnep for each constituency.

The Cesarewitch was won yesterday by Mr. W. Goater's Primrose Day by three lengths, Mr. A. Taylor's Ingram being second, and Mr. N. Fenwick's Mercy third.

Obituary.—Dep. Surg.-Gen. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., Bo. Ret.; Sir Benjamin Swale, Bart.; Sir W. T. Robertson, M.P.; Mr. G. E. Ranken; The O'Donoghue; Mr. Michael Watson; General Lebrun; M. Jules Dupre; and Hon. Mr. Wellesley.

ARCHBISHOP PORTER MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting was held yesterday at 11 a.m., in the hall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadevie, in order to raise a memorial to the late Most Rev. Dr. G. Porter, S.J. There were present representative Catholic priests and laymen from all the parishes in and about Bombay, and also as many members of the community as were able to attend from the mofussil. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., administrator-apostolic of the diocese. In a few well-chosen and feeling words he introduced the object of the meeting, and called upon the appointed members to propose and second the following resolutions. The various speeches were warmly received, and all the resolutions were passed with acclamation.

I. Proposed by Mr. T. S. Hamilion, C.S., Judge of Ahmednagar, and seconded by Rev. M. Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral, that the Catholic community of the Bombay Presidency desire to erect a memorial to their late beloved Archbishop the Most Rev. Dr. George Porter, as a token of their love and esteem, and in order to mark their sense of the great loss they have sustained by his death.

II. Proposed by Dr. Barry, 4th Bombay Rifles, and seconded by Captain W. Crowder, Marine Surveyor, that, inasmuch as the late Archbishop's ill-health and death were largely due to the insanitary locality in which he had to live, the best form which the memorial can take is the providing of a suitable residence for his successors.

III. Proposed by Mr. P. Byrne, solicitor, High Court, Bombay, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz, J. P., Bombay, that a committee be appointed to consider what measures should be taken to carry out the above object.

IV. Proposed by Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., Assistant Judge of Satara, and seconded by Rev. H. D. Pereira, Vicar of Mazagon, Bombay, that the numerous European and native friends of the late Archbishop be invited to assist in carrying out the above object, and a public appeal for this purpose be made in India, and also in England, where as Father George Porter, he spent the greater part of his devoted life.

V. Proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandes, J.P., late City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and seconded by Rev. M. Reuter, Vicar of St. Anne's Church, Byculla, Bombay, that in accordance with the desire of the deceased Archbishop, it is advisable to establish in the Bombay Presidency a Catholic Union affiliated to the Catholic Union of Great Britain, and that the proposers and seconders of the resolutions at this meeting be empowered to act as a committee, with power to add to their number, for carrying out this object.

Mr. D'Aguiar, J.P., Kallian, though not set down to move any resolution, rose in the course of the proceedings and painted a vivid picture of the degraded condition of the native Catholics before the arrival of the Jesuit Fathers in this Presidency. He carried the meeting along with him in his description of the wonderful transformation effected by men who are, with unobtrusive zeal, devoting their lives to the advancement of education and religion in this country.

At the close of the meeting a subscription list was opened, when some Rs. 1,500 were collected on the spot. The Roman Catholic community hope that the numerous friends of the late Archbishop, of all classes, whether European or Indian, will avail themselves of this opportunity to testify their regard for his memory. It is well-known under what unhealthy conditions the late Dr. Porter was obliged to live and die in a place like Medows Street. We are sure that no object would have more fully commended itself to his unselfish and practical nature than the provision of a suitable and healthy residence for his successors.

Subscriptions for this memorial are invited to be paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bombay, to the credit of the "Archbishop Porter Memorial Fund."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, October 26.—The depression which lay off False Point yesterday has advanced on a north-north-east course, and has struck the coast a little to east of Saugor Island. There has been no change in intensity of disturbance and strong cyclonic winds prevail over the head of the Bay. A high pressure area has been formed over Western India and northerly winds prevail at many central, western, and southern stations down the Gangetic Plain. Normal north-westerly to westerly winds prevail. The mean temperature is low for the season everywhere. Rain in small amounts has fallen in Bengal and Burma.

Oct. 27.—The storm has travelled north-eastward, and now has its centre near Burrisal. It is filling up slowly; but still occasions strong cyclonic winds in its neighbourhood, and heavy rain in East Bengal except to south-west of depression, where the barometer has risen. The pressure has decreased in all parts of India. Weather however is fine, and winds are light; temperature remains low for the season everywhere.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4

THE TALE OF A PANTHER.

An up-country contemporary recently gave a good tiger story supplied by a Bengali shikari. We are enabled by a native gentleman, who writes from Kurundvad to give a panther story which will eclipse it. Our correspondent writes:—

Sir,—Will you kindly find space in your valuable paper for the following adventure which happened while I was staying at the pretty small town of Kurundvad, the capital of the state of the same name, famous for its pictures and temples?

I came here on leave, last month from Khandesh to see my father, who is a retired police officer and, of late, had to go to the village of Malikvad on some private business. The village lies, as it were, in a dent of the hills, for they rise on all sides far above it, and are intersected with numerous rocky ravines, infested with tigers, panthers, &c. On the 23rd September last I was told that in the wildest and steepest of these, that ran down between the hills, a mile and a half off from the village, a panther had taken up his quarters, and, prowling forth at night, used to kill and carry off the cattle of the villagers. When I inquired if any brave shikaree ever attempted to shoot it, I was told that it was a sacred panther, being protected by the presiding goddess of the largest temple of the village; and that it was preferable to suffer the losses caused by its ravages than to commit the impiety of attempting to kill it, for some terrible calamity would be certain to happen to its slayer. This was told by an old man of the village in the presence and hearing of a friend of mine who went with me to the village for a change of air.

My friend and I thought differently; so when, next morning, we were informed of a fresh depredation that the animal had committed the previous night, we determined to attempt its destruction. Guided by some of the villagers we went to see the carcase of the bullock, which the panther had dragged into a ravine. Close by the carcase there were some trees, and we quickly made our arrangements. We erected a strong platform in a neighbouring tree, and on this, the following evening, my friend and I took up our quarters, patiently awaiting the panther's appearance. As we thought it useless for both of us to keep awake, we arranged that I should watch till midnight, and my friend from then till dawn.

During my watch nothing occurred. The only objects I saw were the waving branches of neighbouring trees and the gleam of the fire-flies as they flashed through the shadows. The only sounds I heard were the clang of the cymbals and the beat of tom-toms that rose from the valley below as a procession of villagers proceeded to the temple of their goddess, to beseech from her the boon of rain. Now the howls of the worshippers grow less as the chanted charm of their priest arises; and now under its strange powers, the cries of the fanatics cease, while the notes of the tom-tom throb pulse-like in the beat of its rhythm. Now the song ceases below, and its last notes have echoed and died in the distant clefts of neighbouring valleys; and then the only sounds heard are the cries of the jackal and the screech of some night-bird. Towards midnight the breeze lightens, then dies away; then gradually through this midnight calm a sense of dim terror steals over me, and I shiver in the chill of an undefinable dread.

Midnight has long passed when I awake my companion, and then, after a pull at the flask, I settle myself for a nap. I hardly seemed to have closed my eyes when I am aroused by the grip of my friend. On my asking what he saw, he said that he felt unaccountably oppressed and nervous, and he expressed a wish for me to keep watch along with him. I agreed at once. As we sit waiting, I feel my feet are getting benumbed, and in spite of all my efforts I cannot bring back the circulation. The sensation of deadness is also affecting my legs. My friend says he is suffering in the same way. Gradually my arms grow powerless, and I am unable to raise the gun at my side, and now even my neck stiffens. All my body, indeed, seems paralyzed. At that moment a crashing of sticks in the neighbouring bushes tells the approach of some animal. Louder the sound grows, and presently the bushes part, and the head of the panther is thrust forth, then his whole body, and he proceeds to his unmolested repast. With the sound of crunching bones in my ears, a deadening sensation seizes my brain, and I become insensible.

When my friend and I recovered conciousness, we were being looked after in the house of the head man of the village. He told us that at daybreak a party of villagers had ascended the ravine and, finding us insensible, had immediately carried us to his house. And he ended by asking us whether we now believed in the power of the goddess and in the invulnerability of her panther.

Though we were once disappointed, we revisited the ravine a week after this adventure, and found our platform rested upon two trees growing close together, one of which was of a poisonous character. To the exhalations of this tree, when the breeze died away, I fancy we owe the state of coma that I have described, and the subsequent illness, which prevented us from again attempting the slaughter of the panther.

On the 3rd instant, there came three hunters to my house and wished me to go with them to the ravine where we erected the platform. Readily I agreed and showed them the trees on which we made our platform, telling them also of what character was one of the trees. I gave them some hints as to how to erect the platform. They did accordingly and succeeded in their attempt the very night, to the greatest surprise and contempt of the superstitious villagers.

I called some villagers the next day and asked them if they were convinced of the poisonous character of the tree to which we owed our failure. They said that they were still not satisfied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' PARADE.

The Bombay Volunteers commenced their drill season on Saturday afternoon, Colonel Bayley commanded, and there was a very large turn-out. This was a very satisfactory circumstance, considering that the Volunteers will have a large number of new drill and movements to learn this season, and the numerous attendance speaks well for the desire to make a good start with whatever has to be mastered. As usual, on the first Saturday of the season there was a march-out. The men fell in on the Esplanade, and from there marched to Colaba, following the Queen's Road, and the Mayo Road route, over the Wodehouse Bridge, and returning the same way. A halt was made on the Green, near the Young Men's Rooms, and the men dismissed after Colonel Bayley had addressed them, pointing out how necessary it was that future parades should be as well attended as that evening's, as new drills and new movements had to be learnt. Colonel Bayley thanked the men for turning out so well, and urged them to always do so during this season as they would be very busy.

The following was the parade state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company .	1	1	...	1	3	...	28	34
B „ ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	8	14
C „ ...	...	1	...	...	4	...	13	18
D „ ...	...	...	...	2	3	...	30	35
E „ ...	...	1	1	...	3	...	15	20
F „ ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	18
G Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	2	4	22	20
H Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	3	10	20	33
I Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	36	42
K Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	19
L Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	3	8	49	61
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Staff & Band .	...	1	...	...	1	...	25	27
Total ...	2	6	6	5	33	22	283	357

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lt-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, Major R S Brown; Captains T W C Leathem, Adjutant, J P Baird, F Place, G Lund, R A Willis, and A F Soundy, Paymaster; Lieuts T M English, F W English, and Jones; Second-Lieuts, F A Rowland, J Kenny, and H R H Wilkinson.

The Artillery Volunteers were inspected at the Colaba Battery by Brigadier-General Nairne, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery. As usual, the men turned out in force, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, doing their work with a thoroughness and sharpness which was most praiseworthy.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(October 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Mauritius mail closes or Zanzibar, noon, 29th inst.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

The Lahore correspondent of the Allahabad paper, wiring on Thursday evening, says the Viceregal special train passed through Lahore at 6-22 this morning staying here only long enough to have the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage attached. The Viceroy did not alight.

A ball will be given on the night of the 29th instant at the Club at Peshawar. The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Commander-in-Chief will be present.

Lord Lansdowne holds a levee at Peshawar on the night of the 28th, after which the Khattak dance takes place.

The Rawalpindi correspondent says Lord and Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived there the same evening by special train and were met at the station by the Commissioner, Mr. Smythe, Sir Thomas Baker, and a few other officials, the arrival being considered private. The station was slightly decorated, and a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file, with the band of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, was on the platform. From the station their Excellencies drove to the Commissioner's bungalow, where every provision has been made for their comfort during their stay, tents being pitched outside the bungalow for the staff.

Here the members of the Municipality were assembled to present an address of welcome, which was read by the President. It stated that they were proud that theirs was the first city in the Punjab plains which had the privilege of receiving His Excellency. The garrison was now the largest in India, and to that garrison the town owed its rise from a mere village to a large and prosperous municipal city. It had recently been provided with a pure water-supply, which was now being distributed to the streets and lanes. To commemorate this auspicious occasion, the President, Sirdar Kirpal Singh, and his nephew, had presented the station with a library building, open to Europeans and natives, which, with His Excellency's permission, they proposed to call the "Lansdowne Library." His Excellency, replying, after thanking them for their address, said:—

"It is extremely agreeable to me to encounter these expressions of your good will on the occasion of my first halt during a somewhat extended tour along the frontier districts of the Indian Empire. You will, I am sure, not be surprised that a newly appointed Viceroy should take an interest in measures which have recently been resorted to for the purpose of strengthening our national defences, or that I should desire to see with with my own eyes what has been achieved with this object, and to add sometimes to my local knowledge in view of any further steps in the same direction which may be recommended to the Government of India. Rawalpindi itself has, as you have reminded me, always occupied a conspicuous position in the estimation of the military advisers of the Government of India, and it must be satisfactory to you to feel that its selection as a great centre of military strength should have been the means of contributing so much to the wealth and prosperity of your municipality. I trust that I may regard the manner in which you have referred to this subject as an indication of the good will which I am happy to think exists between our military forces and the civil population which surrounds them.

"I rejoice to learn that the municipal body has not been unmindful of the duty which it owes to the community of residents here, and that you have recently been able to procure for all classes an abundant supply of pure water. I feel sure that you will never regret your exertions in this respect, and that in the increased comfort and health of your people you will find full requital for any trouble and expense which you may have incurred.

"Sirdar Kirpal Singh, I take note with great pleasure of the intimation which has been made to me that it is your intention, aided by your nephew Sirdar Sujan Singh, to add to the public benefits which you have already conferred by presenting the station with a library building which will be open both to Europeans and to natives. The existence of such institutions will be an unmixed advantage to all classes, and will, I trust, be the means of affording another object of common interest to all. If you are pleased to carry out your intention of calling the library by my name, the compliment will be one which I shall sincerely appreciate. I have to add to what I have said that if my stay here is a brief one, it has been curtailed only on account of numerous engagements which require me to lose no time in proceeding upon the journey which lies before us. Mr. President and gentlemen, I shall carry away with me most agreeable recollections of the kindness which you have shown me. I am sure that I may regard it as an expression of the loyal feelings which you entertain towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Government by which she is represented in this country."

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The report up to end of September 1889 is as follows:—

Deccan.—Area 1,100,000 acres, 125,000 acres above last year and 175,000 acres above average. Sowing rain good; August break injurious, but September rain was timely and improved prospects everywhere, except in parts of Ahmednagar, where it was excessive and caused some damage. Revised area figures for Khandesh 1,011,000 acres; Ahmednagar 62,000 acres; Sholapur 7,600 acres; and Satara 5,000 acres; elsewhere no change.

Guzerat.—Area 667,000 acres, 40,000 acres below last year, and slightly below average. Decrease confined to Ahmedabad, and is due to ryots giving preference to grain crops on account of last year's scarcity as well as to irregular sowing rain.

Ahmedabad.—Area 300,000 acres, Broach 264,000, Surat 92,000, and Kaira 9,600 acres. In some parts of Broach the crop twice sown owing to washing rain. Season favourable and crop good. A shower or two, especially in north, desirable.

Baroda.—Area 4,25,000 acres, 50,000 acres above last year. Condition fair and a shower desirable.

Cutch.—Area 150,000 acres; 25,000 acres above last year. Increase due to favourable rain. Condition good.

Palanpur Agency.—Area 84,000 acres. Condition middling.

Reports from Kathiawar and other States not received.

Karnatak.—Sowings incomplete owing to lateness of rain. Reported area nearly 600,000 acres.

Dharwar.—Area 275,000 acres; Bijapur 225,000 acres, and Belgaum 90,000 acres. Crop thriving. In Ranibennur excessive rain has caused shedding of leaves and bolls in early sown exotic cotton.

Karnatak States.—Reported area 100,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres for Kolhapur. Sowing in progress. Information incomplete.

Sind.—Complete information not received. Reported area for Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier 15,000 acres. Excessive rain and locusts have damaged crops in Shikarpur. Khairpur, area 2,700 acres.

THE INDIGO CROP.

The final report on the crop of 1889 for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is as follows:—

Area.—The total area recorded by patwaris at the time of their April tour as sown with indigo this year is 288,782 acres, and the area recorded by the Canal Department as receiving Canal irrigation up to the 31st of July 1889 is 225,245 acres. Last year the total area recorded as receiving Canal irrigation up to 31st July was 224,199 acres, and the total area returned in crop returns filed by patwaris in December 1888 was 336,586 acres. The excess which the latter figure exhibits over the area returned as under indigo in April last by the patwaris is due to its including the area of all later sowings in May and June. According to bulletins received from zamindars the total estimated area for 1889 amounts to 330,000 acres, or almost equal to the area of the preceding year.

Condition.—The rains have been favourable except in parts of Rohilkand, Benares and Oudh, where they proved rather heavy and where the crop suffered from floods. In the Doab the plant did not receive any injury beyond what it suffered in the early part of its growth from an insect which fed on its leaves. The following are the final estimates of condition reported by zamindars:—

(Full average crop = 100)

Gangetic Doab	75
Rohilkand	70
Benares Division and the districts of Allahabad and Jaunpur	65
Oudh	70

Outturn.—The total area reserved for seed this year has been estimated at 34,000 acres, or nearly 10 per cent. of the entire indigo area. Deducting this, 296,000 acres remain, the produce of which was crushed for dye. The average full production of dye per acre is about ¼ factory maund, hence the total production for the current year, according to the "conditions" noted in the preceding paragraph, amounts to 53,700 factory maunds, or nearly ⅓ more than the quantity exported by rail in the preceding year.

THE HINDU RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the members of the Re-marriage Association was held on Thursday evening at 5 p.m. at the Pushpaka Mahal, Madras, with Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row in the chair.

The chairman, after reading the notice convening the meeting, said that the first business was the election of delegates for the ensuing Social Conference at Bombay. The following gentlemen were then elected :— Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar, Mr. M. Ramassawmi Naidu, Pundit Bhashika Charlu, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row, Mr. Sivaguana Mudelliar, and Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Naidu.

The next business was to arrange for a lecture on the question of remarriage. As the question of re-marriages was a very wide one, it was resolved that Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row should deliver a lecture on "the inter-marriages between the various subdivisions of the Brahmin class" at Pushpaka Mahal on Sunday, 27th instant, at 5 p.m.

The next business was to consider the judgment of the Honorable Mr Justice Muthusawmi Aiyer, in the matter of the appeal recently heard by him anent the prohibition of re-married parties from having access to temples.

The chairman, referring to the subject, said :—

My idea is that that judgment has been a great accession to the marriage cause. (Hear, hear.) If I have correctly understood the facts of the case, correctly drawn my inference, I may be right in what I say. Now I will mention the facts to you. The husband of a re-married woman applied for damages for having been prevented from going into a pagoda and performing certain vows which he, as a Hindu, had a right to do. The Munsiff, who was fortunately not a Hindu, but a Christian gentleman, gave a decision to the effect that even after marrying he continued a Hindu, and the right of performing vows in the pagoda was a civil right which he had not forfeited, for re-marriage was sanctioned by Shastras and the legislature, and as such was perfectly legal ; and therefore anybody preventing him from exercising his cival right does wrong, and if it is legally wrong, the plaintiff is entitled to damages. That seems to be the purport of the decision of the District Munsiff. Then it came before a Brahmin Sub-Judge ; and that highly learned Brahmin Sub-Judge decided that, according to the decision attributed to Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Aiyar in connection with the case of excommunication by one of the many Sankracharyars of the place—India,—all complaints against any action taken by the people against re-married persons are inadmissable in Civil Courts, and therefore he decided that the suit ought to be dismissed. Against that judgement an appeal was filed, alleging that it was a civil right, and that the man had not done anything to extinguish that right, and therefore he had still that right ; and so long as he had that right, the prohibition of his entering the temple by the pagoda authorities was illegal, the plaintiff had suffered legal injury, and therefore he was entitled to damages. The decision given by the High Court, as it appears to me, is this : that the High Court recognized it as a civil right, and they said that that right could be extinguished by an act which by custom has been considered sufficient to extinguish. Having held that view, which is in favour of the appellant, the High Court went further and decided that the question whether this right had been extinguished by custom or not, had not been decided in the Lower Court, and therefore the High Court said that the Lower Court should inquire into the question and report to them whether this undoubted civil right had been by custom forfeited by the plaintiff by his having married an unfortunate virgin-widow. These are the facts, as I understand from the newspapers. I say this issue is highly in favour of the marriage Association, for the civil right having been admitted, the plaintiff has nothing to prove, but it is on the defendants who urge, or should urge that this right has been forfeited by the plaintiff, the *onus* of proof lies. That could only be proved either by some Hindu Law which, of course, would not apply in this case, because the Judge said that it must be by a custom or by some judge made law whereby the custom has been recognized, or by evidence showing that the plaintiff in such a position has forfeited his right, and therefore this man, coming under the same category, forfeited the same right. I am treading on dangerous ground, particularly when laywers are here ; and I say that the *onus probandi* lies on the defendant. If I am so far right, I go further and say that *onus* is rather a crushing weight on the defendant. He will have no evidence to produce that in such cases it has been decided and acted up to. Such people forfeited their civil rights. I would also mention another legal question, and it is for you to say whether I am right or wrong. If the party upon whom the *onus* lies fails to prove the issue, then there is no need for enquiring into what the evidence of the other party is because, the other party's business is simply to rebut what the party proves on whom the *onus probandi* lies. If so far I am right in law, I think I shall be perfectly right in the conclusion that the Lower Court must arrive at a conclusion that the defendants have ignominiously failed to prove that custom has annihilated such personal rights. Taking this view of the decision, I am glad that this decision has been a favourable one for the cause of the marriage Association. Gentlemen, I mention these things with the view that many of you who are better up than myself in law would be able to set me right if I have laid down the law wrong, or drawn a conclusion from it incorrectly.

Mr. C. Krishnasawmy Iyer, B.A. and B.L., said that he agreed with Mr. Ragoonath Row in thinking that the fact that entrance into the inner precincts of a temple was considered a civil right, was a source of strength to the Association ; but there was another point in the decision, which was against the views of Mr. Ragoonath Row and of the Association. Mr. Ragoonath Row always had held that a right, if it was a civil one, was not capable of being extinguished by custom. But the judgment upheld that it was possible for custom to overthrow civil right which might belong to a certain person ; so in that aspect the decision was against the views of Mr. Ragoonath Row and of that Association. Two issues had been referred to ; the first was a very general one, and with regard to that there can be no two opinions : the second was an important one. Mr. Ragoonath Row had put too narrow a construction upon it, while the issue was much broader. After dwelling at some length upon this point, he said that the second issue was to inquire into the custom of the temple with regard to the admittance into the inner precincts of the temple of persons who had violated caste rules similar to the one in question. If that was so, he believed that it was possible for the defendant to establish a case, that in cases of violators of caste rule admittance had been refused. Therefore he did not take a hopeful view of the case of the plaintiff. They could not find a custom with regard to the entrance into the temple of re-married couples because the Re-marriage Act was framed only in 1858 ; and a custom could not have grown up within 30 years.

Mr. Sundra Iyer, another Vakil of the High Court, spoke at some length on the subject, and said that it would be very easy for the defendants to prove that those who married widows became outcastes ; and as all outcastes were not allowed to enter the inner precincts of the Temple, the plaintiff could not go into the inner precincts. Thus the judgment was unfavourable to the objects of the Association.

Mr. Sivagnana Mudali shewed that the decision was in favour of, and against the Association.

The chairman then replied to some of the remarks made by the previous speakers. He held that custom was not superior to law. He believed that any Aryan having any respect for Aryan religion would be convinced of *that*, by him. If the question whether custom was superior to the dictates of *Srutis* and *Smritis* was ever raised in any Court, he hoped to show that custom could not prevail against them. Some 15 years ago, when he had a very important issue before the High Court, it was decided by the High Court that custom that had been recognised for 100 years by the highest authorities was of no use and could not stand against law, and so the suit was dismissed. Now the High Court ruled to the contrary effect. Therefore, such a tribunal could not command any respect on his part. The chairman then cited the case referred to. The greater the number of dicisions like the present, the greater the strength to the Association because they would lead to a legislative enactment. Their Association would never prosper unless legislature interfered and stopped the poisoning and the destruction of the Hindu Law, and unless it did away with the abominable customs which had sprung up during the time when law was in obeyance and when their bodies, females and property were not safe. All that was necessary for them to do now was to afford all possible assistance to the poor plaintiff to enable him to bring the matter before the proper Court and have the case properly argued.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.—*Madras Times.*

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE CONGRESS.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—We are heartily glad to learn that the efforts of the Congress Committee to secure Sir William Wedderburn as President of the next Congress have been successful. The choice is peculiarly happy and appropriate. Next to Mr. Hume, Sir William may be considered as one of the progenitors of the Congress movement, and we think, now it will be no breach of confidence to say, that he was one of the ruling spirits of the first Congress in Bombay in 1885. His long and abiding interest in the progress of the native community of this Presidency makes him a peculiarly fit person to preside at the next Bombay Congress. Sir William is one of the best friends our country has got among Anglo-Indians, and his selection as President of the Congress is as much an honour to our country as to him.

The *Native Opinion* says :—The question as to who should be selected for the presidentship of the next Congress has for some time been agitating the minds of men both in this presidency and elsewhere. Among other names we proposed that of Sir W. Wedderburn as every way qualified to be the president, and we are glad to know from the *Gazette* that Sir W. Wedderburn has accepted the post. Along with Sir William we may expect Mr. Dadabhai also amongst us at the time of the Congress. The presence of both is quite necessary to add to the weight and influence this popular movement is now assuming. By way of experience as regards the conduct of great popular assemblies our people have yet to learn much ; unripe speakers need careful handling and the guidance of mature men, who have had, if not the practical experience of Parliamentary debates, at least seem how such debates are conducted, is much needed. There is one advantage in having a European for the president. His presence disarms all outside criticism, and what some Anglo-Indians would often misconstrue, is properly interpreted and taken as the gospel truth.

COME TO HI SOWN.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—We are glad Mr. Telang has come to his own. He is carved out by nature for a Judgeship or Professor's chair. He goes up to the Bench young in years, and let us hope in spirits too. The Government and the public alike may be congratulated on this appointment, one of the best of the many good selections made during the present *regime*. In Mr. Telang the High Court of Bombay gets an accession of strength, of which it has stood in sore need. To judicial talents he joins a sound knowledge both of Indian and English laws, standing unequalled in these respects. We hope not to be committed for contempt of Court if we suggest that in the *Nirvana* of the new life before him, his Lordship should remember a good walk morning and evening. He will have to part with politics and legislation, and a walk, or even a game of cricket is, by no means, inconsistent with the *otium cum dignitate* that has overtaken Mr. Justice Kashinath Telang.

The *Native Opinion* observes :—While we congratulate Mr. Telang on his appointment to the High Court, we must say we shall miss him much in connection with other popular movements. While the death of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was most bitterly deplored throughout the country, it was thought that after him Mr. Telang would share the burden of popular responsibilities and do full justice to them. But in our joy at the appointment we have to express our regret that the community could ill-spare Mr. Telang just at this moment. The Congress is on us, and though the city is well known for its political activity and large mindedness, mere money can never replace competent men.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Another measure of doubtful propriety passed at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, is the Official Secrets Bill. The Bill is more or less a reproduction of the English Act, and is primarily intended to protect the disclosure of military secrets. But from the speech of the Viceroy it is obvious that the disclosure of official documents like that lately published in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* is likewise punishable. It is no doubt wrong for a servant of Government to give out any official document of a confidential nature, but we wonder why a private person obtaining possession of such documents should be prohibited from giving them to the world. The great evil of such a penal law is that it is likely to be made an instrument of oppression. Any cases of aggravated misconduct calling for special notice are excessively rare, and for such rare cases the Penal Code ought to be enough protection. But if such a law is to be enforced there ought to be some provision made for supplying useful official information to the public.

The *Gujerati* says :—The Official Secrets Bill has at length been hurried through the Supreme Legislative Council. If Government were bent upon passing the new Bill without modifications, they could have still gracefully condescended to allow sufficient time to the public for the discussion of its provisions. The incident will remind a good many people of the supreme contempt shown by Lord Lytton's Government for public opinion in rushing post-haste through the Council the notorious Gagging Act. Whatever the applicability of the Official Secrets Bill to the circumstances of England, where the executive is kept under efficient control by the House of Commons, its suitability to the present condition of India, where the executive power reigns supreme, may well be questioned. In a country like India, where every thing is done in secret by Government, a portion of the new Gagging Act will give rise to wide-spread suspicion and dissatisfaction and even lead to tyranny, since the question as to what is an *official secret* is to be decided by the arbitrary discretion of some official belonging to the secretariat.

RAISING THE LIMIT OF AGE.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The raising of the limit of the age of the Indian Civil Service candidates from 19 to 23 may be hailed as a distinct step in advance, and we believe it will go some way to appease Mr. Caine. It was impossible for natives to compete on the same terms with English lads in their own country at the early age of 19, and the system which brought unripe, inexperienced youths straight from the hot house of crammers to hold responsible posts of magistrates and revenue officers in a foreign country, so very different in every way from their own, could not possibly commend itself to reason. The increase in the limit of age, which was strongly recommended by the Civil Service Commission and, indeed, by every witness who was examined by it, will, therefore, have a two-fold advantage. It will procure for India a better class of Civil Servants, all the better fitted for employment by the time they will now get for gaining experience of the world and maturing their judgment by study ; and it will also enable native youths to compete on more equal terms with English lads. As Mr. William Digby pointed out in his able memorial to the Secretary of State for India, the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, taken as a whole, have not at all been favourable to native interests. However, this one recommendation, which has been fortunately accepted, ought to cover a multitude of sins.

FALSE TASTE IN DRESS.

As was to be expected, writes the *Lancet*, a paper lately read before the British Association by Mrs. Carmichael Stopes on "Errors in Women's Dress," was warmly received, and formed the starting point of an animated discussion. In this paper the fallacies approved by women in regard to dress were divided into two classes: those which merely infringed the laws of art, convenience, or sense, and those which left their mark in permanent injury. The former division comprised a host of ungainly fashions and so-called improvers, as crinolines, lengthy trains, tight sleeves, and the like, the latter such mischievous devices as the high heel and the tight corset. As a consequence of their use healthy exercise and even free movemet were, said Mrs. Stopes, impossible; uncleanliness and infection clung to the trailling skirts, walking on high heels became a mitigated hobble and strained the whole body, and grace, when enclosed in whalebone, a synonym of perverted development and consequent ill-health in which posterity claimed a share. In the discussion which followed, the practice of tight lacing received a principal share of attention. There were several avowed champions of the corset, evidently more or less under the impression that the dangers of tight lacing had been exaggerated. The balance of medical opinion, of course, supported an opposite view, and this was fortified by the president's experience of injury done to the viscera, and actually traceable to persistence in this disfiguring custom. Such questions as this are not of a kind to be settled in the course of a few academic discussions. The clue to their true method of solution was suggested by the lecturer when she referred to a pernicious dress custom as a falsification of truth. It is the dislike to simplicity, the hankering after showy, though false, ideals, which are mainly accountable for the patience of women under the deforming yoke of fashion. Their emancipation, therefore, cannot be the work of a day. It will not be brought about by the warnings of experience alone. The process of training must go deeper, and act on taste by affecting the moral sense on which it is moulded.

LORD ARMSTRONG ON MODERN ORDNANCE.

THE annual meeting of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of the Elswick Works, was held on September 30th at Newcastle. In moving the adoption of the report, Lord Armstrong said :—When I last addressed you I referred to the success which had attended the introduction of our quickfiring guns of large calibre, and I am happy to say that continued trials with those guns, and progressive improvements in their manufacture, have firmly established their advantages. Those advantages will be still further enhanced by the employment of the new smokeless powders, which, it may be said, are now certain to be brought into use. With ordinary powder it would be impossible to fire these large guns at their maximum rate of some ten rounds per minute on account of the hanging smoke from the discharge, which renders aiming impossible. With the so called smokeless powder (in which nitrate of ammonia is used as a base) the same hindrance is not experienced ; the smoke produced by the discharge is very much less in volume and dissipates very readily. Excellent results have been obtained with it, velocities of about 2,300ft, per second in the 12-centimetre gun in (4¾in.) being reached, and in the 15-centimetre gun (6in.), the extraordinary velocity of 2,550ft, per second has been realised, in both instances with very permissible pressures. But even with these powders though much reduced in volume, the smoke is still present as a partial hindrance, and extended experiments are now being carried out to endeavour, if possible, to obtain an explosive with a total absence of smoke. We have lately been experimenting with a new powder recommended by Sir Frederic Abel's committee (known from its string-like form as "cordite"), with much success. With a 6-in. gun, velocities of 2,300ft. have been obtained with cordite at pressures somewhat over 12 tons. As yet, it would be premature to say up to what size of gun this powder might be used, and its adaptability for the service has, of course, still to be proved by climatic and other tests. But at present, the results are very promising. It is impervious to damp, and, above all, it is absolutely smokeless, and should the results mentioned above be maintained, its employment will in all probability work a revolution in modern armament, and render the use of quick-firing guns not only an advantage, but a necessity. So much for guns and powder. When last addressing you, I referred to our continued success in the production of warships, and especially protected cruisers, and I alluded particularly to a vessel of this class which we were building, to our own designs, for the Italian Government. This vessel, the *Piemonte*, was just then launched, but she has since passed through both her speed and her gunnery trials, and has, I am happy to say, more than realised the predictions which I then ventured to make, both as to her speed and power of armament. I said last yeer that she was expected to obtain a speed of 21 knots. In reality she has accomplished 22·3 knots, equal to twenty-six miles an hour, which is the highest speed ever obtained by any sea-going ship. She carries on each broadside four 6-inch guns, three 12-centimetre guns, and five 6-pounders, including mitrailleuses, and with this broadside fired at the maximum rate, she could discharge 5,000lb. weight of projectiles in a minute. I have long contended that vessels of this class would prove more serviceable in relation to their cost than armoured battleships, especially in the case of a navy like ours, which has a very widespread commerce of incalculable value to protect. I believe I may say now with truth, that both public opinion and naval authority are inclining in that direction more than they have ever done before. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a dividend of 11 per cent, with an interim dividend of £9 10s. paid on March 31 last, was declared.

RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY.

IN the second of his interesting articles on Russian characteristics now appearing in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. E. B. Lanin has the following on the hospitality of the people—a hospitality which with them is, according to this writer, so lavishly reckless as to be fitly named "the virtue of benevolent barbarism" :—

If hospitality were, as the Talmud teaches, the pith and marrow of divine worship, then Russians might claim to be a pre-eminently religious people ; for there is no other European, and perhaps no inhabitant of any other country in the globe, who will more cheerfully share his last loaf with the hungry stranger than the Russian peasant or merchant. Nor is this custom in Russian as in civilised countries, confined to the poorer classes, whose generosity proverbially increases with their indigence. Ungrudging, genial hospitality, suggestive of that which characterised the contemporaries of Abraham, as almost at marked a feature of the higher classes as of the lower. Thus the inconveniences resulting from the absence of hotels and inns in the interior of Russia is more than counterbalanced by the spontaneous and cordial hospitality dispensed with consummate tact by landowners, proprietors and directors of factories, marshals of the nobility and others, who practically keep open house ; and if they do not often entertain angels unawares, never at least expose themselves to the danger of making awkward biographical discoveries, by putting indiscreet questions to their passing guests. Once while staying on a visit at the house of a friend in oned of the southern governments—a Russian Squire Hardcastle—a day rarely passed that I did not meet at least one such traveller at table. They were generally men of some education, but of whose pedigree, antecedents, and intentions my host knew far less than history knows about those of the Iron Mask. I never saw more than one at a time, though sometimes as many as three are entertained simultaneously. They seldom stayed longer than two days, and generally only a day and a night ; were shown into a comfortable bedroom and invited to take their meals with the host and hostess, whom they usually endeavoured to entertain with the political news of the day.

Hospitality has been aptly termed the virtue of benevolent barbarism. There are aspects of it, however, which might well be named vices, if only they who practise them were tutored enough to distinguish the boundary line where virtue ends and vice begins. And these are precisely the forms of it which one most frequently meets with in Russia, where numbers of families, lately prosperous or wealthy, are yearly reduced to beggary by hospitality as ruinous and as meaningless as that of Timon of Athens. I am personally acquainted with several noble families of St. Petersburg and Moscow, who spend on the dinners and *soirees* which, they give during the season, a sum of money equivalent to their yearly income—which it should be remarked, is not large according to British ideas. A friend of mine, a general, was wont to languish with his family for weeks on Lenten-fare in order to be in a position to give a *recherche* dinner to his friends twice or thrice a year. The wedding dinners of the merchants—often attended by utter strangers ; the funeral banquets give to commemorate the death of a husband, wife or parent; the feasting during the Carnival and in Easter week, make almost as strong demands on the purse of the host as on the health of the guest. "Help your guest till he canot lift his food over his lip" is the popular maxim bearing upon the exercise of hospitality, which is too literally observed by the middle classes,

"Hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus."

Fortunes are as recklessly squandered in this way by the Russians of to-day as they were by the Romans of the Empire. What has remained, for instance, of the princely fortunes of Prince V—sky, of Prince D., who has to entertain at times members of the Imperial family, of the late Prince S. D., but scraps and leavings which taken all together would not have sufficed to keep Apicius, the Roman, from committing suicide. It is no secret that a very large proportion of the noble families of the two capitals, whose brilliant soirees and at-homes are the talk of the press and the wonder of foreign ambassadors, are living greatly beyond their income, some of them actually lacking the means of paying their men and maid servants their paltry monthly wages. Numbers of generals are well-known bankrupts, the third or half of whose salaries is monthly deducted by the Treasury and handed over to their creditors. It would seem as if what Carlyle calls "the great bottomless pit of bankruptcy" were ominously yawning under this entire system of acted unveracity. But the thought, if it occurs to his mind, has no terrors for the Russian fatalist, who like the reckless revellers of plague-stricken Florence described by Boccaccio, continues gaily to amuse himself on the brink of ruin. Every Russian, whatever his social position, his means or his needs, beginning with the Tsar and ending with the scullion, deems it a sort of sacred duty to entertain his friends and relations on the festival of his patron saint, many spending their last borrowed coin upon these ruinous merry-makings and, like Dick Swiveller, turning whole streets into no-thorough-fares bristling with impatient creditors.

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POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IRELAND.

SPEAKING at a great Liberal Unionist demonstration in connection with a conference at Newcastle on Tuesday night, Oct 1st., Mr. Chamberlain declared that if the Gladstonians desired to reunite the Liberal party they had better change their policy. They had not chosen the right way. It was not that by calling Liberal Unionists traitors and renegades they would bring them back into their ranks. It was by proving if they could, to those who had commited no fault, except that they had been unable in four-and-twenty hours, at the bidding of one man, however distinguished, to throw over all their professions of previous years, to repudiate all the principles which Mr. Gladstone himself had taught them ; and if they wanted Liberal Unionists to rally to the Gladstonian cause they must give over abuse and begin to argue. Liberal Unionists believed that no scheme of Home Rule could be devised which was free from the objection that the new policy was unnecessary and uncalled for. The Gladstonians must prove to them, if they wished them to alter, that the Liberal policy of the past generation was inapplicable, impossible and ineffectual, and they would have to show that the new policy was free from risks and dangers. When they talked of traitors and renegades they would do best to look for them amongst those who had abandoned their principles and who had surrendered a strong position without firing a shot or without even a council of war, and surrendered it to the enemies of their country. He claimed that the Unionist party and Government had fulfilled all their pledges. They had carried into law legislation the most liberal ever known for giving privileges to the Irish tenants. In the recent legislation of the Government there was, he contended, more seed of promise for the practical relief of Irish distress than could be found in all the projects of constitutional change which Mr. Gladstone or any Home Ruler could possibly propose. But even this legislation sank into insignificance when they remembered that the Government intended to attempt to deal next session in a final manner with the land question in Ireland. The Ashbourne Acts had been the means in a large degree of bringing about peace and order. Why then should they not continue in that course instead of keeping to the one which had been pointed out by Mr. Gladstone and which had failed ? He did not believe that the opponents had good grounds for the loudly expressed confidence that the flowing tide was with them, and he reminded the electors that the decision rested with them, and blame for all ill results could be thrown on neither Monarch nor Minister.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained on Wednesday morning at a breakfast in Newcastle, the mayor presiding. A vote of confidence in the Unionist leaders having been passed, Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, said that they had defeated a great policy in 1886, and its authors, instead of defending it, had abandoned it, and would not now explain what their policy was. He had himself strained every nerve to find a middle way by which they might have given a second reading to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, but while he was hesitating, Sir George Trevelyn had told him that he would, if alone, go into the lobby against the bill. Sir George now defended this Home Rule to which he had been so strongly opposed. He (Mr. Chamberlain) ventured to assert that the policy of the Unionist Government was more progressive, more generous, and in the best sense more Liberal, than the policy of any preceding Government. Their business now was to press their opponents for the details of their policy.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE AT WICK.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking at a public meeting in Wick on Tuesday evening, October 1st. dealt with the agrarian question in the North, condemning the abolition of small farms and merging them into large farms. He contrasted the Crofters Act and the Irish Land Act of 1881, shewing what in his opinion, were the defects of the former, and the exclusion of the leaseholder from its benefits. Referring to Ireland he said the strained relations between landlord and tenants in that country arose from the want of desire on the part of the former to submit to reasonable arbitration. He condemned Mr. Balfour's policy, and especially the imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament, priests, and editors. He was confident of the opinion of the country at the next election. Mr. Gladstone would be returned to power with a large majority. He did not believe that the Tories would go in for the Catholic University scheme.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Marquis of Hartington visited Aberdeen on Wednesday, Oct. 2, for the purpose of addressing a political gathering in the city. Having been presented with an address from a large number of Liberal Unionist and Conservative associations, Lord Hartington remarked at the outset on the alleged Radicalism of Aberdeen. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's article last July in a London magazine, which consisted mostly of an attack on the Act of Union, he said that however the union was brought about, it had proved to be beneficial, and it was to the interest of the country that it should be maintained. Touching on Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Waddie, secretary of the Home Rule Association, he said it was deplorable that their late leader surrendered so early to Ireland on Home Rule, but it was unworthy of a statesman to contenance the demand of a Scotch agitator. The Irish Home Rule task had proved so difficult that Mr. Gladstone was glad to grasp with satisfaction at every indication which he could find in the character of a desire for disintegration in any part of the Empire. Lord Hartington pointed with satisfaction to the Government legislation for Scotland, in Local Government, the University Act, and the regulation of the fishing industry and appealed to Scotchmen to say whether, though they might not be fully satisfied with the manner in which their new measures were passed, owing to the modification of the English members, they felt they were so alien from England that they did not attach any value to the power which they at present possessed of influencing and modifying English government. Dealing with the Catholic University education question, he said he entertained no doubt that the Government would propound a scheme to satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Roman Catholics, but declined to express a definite opinion on the question. The policy of the Opposition was more and more shewing itself to be a merely negative and obstructive opposition. On the other hand, the Unionist policy was shewn in the Government legislation. They had extended the material resources of Ireland, made improvements in the land laws, and an attempt would be made next session to deal, once and for all, with the land question and with the establishment of a peasant proprietary, and also to reform the system of local government in Ireland. He hoped, with the aid of the people of this country, these things would be accomplished.

SIR G. TREVELYAN AND THE UNIONISTS.

Sir George Trevelyan addressed a great Liberal meeting at Hexhman on Saturday. Claiming that the Liberal party were still the party of progress, he pointed to the measures which they advocated, in order to show that they were not revolutionary as the Liberal Unionists alleged. They had defeated the objectionable proposals of the Government in regard to the compensation of publicans whose licences were withdrawn, the sugar bounties, and the tithes question : while the Unionists dared not give an effective Liberal vote from fear of putting the Tories out of office and letting Mr. Gladstone in. He advocated further electoral reform in the direction of registration and faggot voting, contending that if faggot voting were abolished the Liberals need fear no appeal to the country on the Irish question.

AFTERGLOWS.

IT has been said that the colouring in the afterglow is not the same as the sunset colours of the horizon, but is of a crimson hue. Now, according to Mr. Aitken's theory, this is just what might be reasonably expected. For, from the lower strata, in which the large crystalline particles are, red light is reflected to us ; but from the higher strata a certain amount of blue light is also reflected, and these two sets of reflected rays—red and blue—combining in certain proportions, give the varied crimson tones. When a second afterglow appears, the red on the horizon is combined with the green and the yellow, which still hover almost invisibly to us, and more or less orange appears for the moment. The study of this glorious phenomenon of afterglow—especially brilliant in autumn—tell us that dust-particles in the air are absolutely necessary for the thought-inspiring twilight; that the greater the number of these particles, the more the western sky is illumined at sunset, the more brilliant are the sunset colours and the more extended is the twilight ; that the afterglow is caused by transmitted light being reflected to the earth by small dust-crystals floating in the air, and heightened by the variations of temperature in the increase of the size of the particles by condensation of the water-vapour and that long after the sun has sunk below the green and orange horizon these suspended particles make the heaven gorgeously blush with reflected glory. Passing strange is it that the grandeur of the heavens in sunset afterglows depends for its existence on dust-particles and water-vapour ! How simple are the elements of beauty in Nature when carefully analysed ! Her field is limitless for industrious *research*, and her rewards are ever gratifying to the earnest student.

MR. EDMUND YATES AND WILKIE COLLINS.

FIVE-AND-TWENTY years ago, writes Mr. Edmund Yates in *The World*, the professional necrologist had few sources whence to obtain the information necessary for his purpose. From an encyclopædia, or from *Men of the Time*, he gathered certain dates and a few bald facts, and he had to content himself with stringing these together in the best manner possible. Nowadays, on the appearance of a paragraph announcing the illness of any man of mark, *The World* office is at once invaded by the obituary-ghouls of journalism, who, with an eye to the immediate future, come to buy or beg the number containing the "Celebrity" of which the moribund was the subject. The information therein contained is generally reproduced by these gentlemen at great length, patched here and there with a little of their own embroidery and neatly suggesting their intimacy with the deceased ; but in the recent case of Mr. Wilkie Collins there have, since his lamented death, been so many extraordinary personal revelations made in various journals, and in nearly every case "By One who knew Him," as to create astonishment, and something more, among his old friends. One gentleman announced that Mr. Collins's death "took place at Dr Beard's residence in Wimpole Street," which is scarcely considered accurate by those who happen to know that Mr. Collins died in his own house, that Dr. Beard is Mr. Beard, and that he lives in Welbeck Street. Another, who once paid the novelist a visit, found "that his house bore signs of a certain dinginess, which I attributed to the absence of womankind," in itself a startling statement to Mr. Collins's intimates. Wilkie's insight into character was generally quick, and in this case must have been instantaneous, for it appears that "he at once produced a decanter of very fine brandy and a box of cigars," which was not, so far as I remember, his usual custom with visitors. No man was probably less like the popular idea of a professional author, no man less frequently appeared in the "foolscap uniform turned up with ink ;" his conversation was by no means confined to literary subjects, and least of all to his own work ; and his discussion of topics of the day was always salted with humour—grim humour undoubtly, but cynically bright and telling. Another "One who Knew Him," this time an anoymous artist, who claims to have painted his portrait, does not take this view of the deceased. "While in the congenial company of the novelist," he says :—"One always felt that he was taking mental notes of everything and everybody, and there was a strange, weird, far-off look about his spectacled eyes, which impressed you with the fancy that he invested almost everything with an air of mystery and romance. At such times as he was able to sit for his portrait his eyes would often wander over every nook and corner of the studio, and sometimes he would put elaborate questions respecting some out-of-the-way object, which had caught his observant eye. Upon one occasion a rather mysterious-looking door, belonging to an improvised enclosure or partition of the studio, attracted his notice, and after contemplating it for some time in silence, and with an air of suppressed wonder, he said in almost a whisper, which half alarmed the artist, 'Where does that lead to ? It looks as if it opened to a subterranean vault or passage, and might easily be an escapade in case of sudden surprise."

This description will also be a surprise to Wilkie's friends, who knew him as a cheerful amusing companion. But the most delightful of all these reminiscences is the following, confided, of course "By One who Knew Him," to the *Pall Mall Gazette* : "He was, perhaps, the most intimate friend of Charles Dickens, to whom he was deeply attached. Almost every day when they were both in London, this distinguished couple might be seen walking arm-in-arm along the Strand, or sitting *over chops and coffee* in Verrey's Restaurant in Regent Street." The idea of Dickens walking arm-in-arm with anybody is good ; but his sitting over chops and coffee at Verrey's is much better. Chops and coffee at Verrey's ! Poor Mr. Krehl, who justly prides himself on his *cuisine* and his Sellar, would faint at the bare idea. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* gentleman's knowledge of London restaurants is not extensive, though certainly peculiar. He seems to think that Verrey's is one of those coffee-shops which display two eggs in a worsted basket in one window, and an uncooked rasher of bacon in the other. He refers, I see, to the fact that Collin's name appears frequently in Forster's *Life of Dickens*, which is not, perhaps, remarkable ; but he does not apparently know that Wilkie's copy of that work is profusely covered with marginal notes of curious comment, or that Wilkie was accustomed to speak of the book as "The Life of John Forster, with Occasional Anecdotes of Charles Dickens."

On Friday last we laid poor Wilkie to his rest, in the presence of half-a-dozen old friends, and a great mob of people. Holman Hunt was there and Edward Pigott, two of his earliest companions, Charles Kent, for many years editor of the *Sun*, long intimate with all the Dickens surroundings, Mr. Chatto the publisher, W. H. Russell, F. C. Beard, George Retford, S. B. Bancroft, and A. W. Pinero. Another very old acquaintance was there in the person of Mr. Lovejoy, one of the foremen-printers in the old Beaufort House, where *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* were printed, and who must have had a vast amount of Wilkie's "copy" through his hands. The arrangements were very simple—it was provided in the will that the cost of the funeral should not exceed 20*l*.—and the ceremony was soon over. I had not been at Kensal Green since I "followed" dear old Charles Mathews, now eleven years ago, and I was more than ever impressed with the horror of a burial on a London cemetery.

Of course "One who Knew Him" was present and gave his account in various journals, discovering among the company "Sir B. Slesinger," which there is no such a person, Mr. Carr Beard and Dr. Beard, presumably the same individual, omitting such well-known men as Hunt, Pigott, Bancroft, Pinero, and Russell, but "observing" Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall, Oscar Wilde, and Charles Dickens, none of whom were within miles of the place.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE National Gallery goes on, writes a home paper, quietly and steadily increasing its possessions and filling up gaps. Among the most recent additions is a large "Assumption of the Virgin" by Valdez Leal, a Sevillan painter of the latter half of the 17th century, strongly influenced by Murillo. It is an interesting if second-rate work, showing a more exuberant fervour than that of the *chef d'ecole*. The artist's well-known excellence in portraiture is here made manifest in the likeness of the donator and donatrix on either side of the picture. The male portrait is first rate, and affords a curiously perfect type of the Spanish hidalgo of the time. It is only necessary to turn from this canvas to the fine "Orlando Muerto" from the Pourtales collection, which is yet without a name, to see that the latter work cannot be by Valdez Leal, to whom some French critics at one time attributed it. Another addition is a very curious "Interior of a Picture Gallery," attributed, in all probability correctly, to Jan Breughel, called Velvet Breughel. It is of a type to which Teniers the younger has accustomed us, but dates considerably earlier in the century than his best-known productions of the kind. Its chief interest lies in the remarkable splendour and beauty of the costumes and in the untiring skill with which these are depicted. Yet another acquisition is a rather large "family group" by a little-known painter of Utrecht, Jan Van Bylert, or Bijlert. It is one of those sober, thoroughly earnest pieces of Dutch portraiture to which the rank and file of the painters of the Low Countries during the 17th century have accustomed us, and is in good preservation. Finally we may mention a curious "Convivial Piece" by Hendrick Gerrit Pot—the Henri Pot by whom there is in the Louvre a curious small full-length of Charles I. It is painted in the style of the conversation pieces of Dirk Hals and Pieter Codde, with a heavier and more ashen grey tone and less sharpness of execution. A rare and delicate power of observation is here shown and shown without offence, in the rendering of various shades of inebriation. The contemporary copy by Gerrit Landens of Rembrandt's great "Night Watch" at Amsterdam has been brightened by the removal of the yellow varnish, with the result of furnishing additional proof, if such, indeed, were at this stage wanted, that the original represents a day and not a night scene. This copy further affords invaluable evidence of the mutilation undergone at some former period by Rembrandt's great canvas. The French Room at the Gallery has been shorn of its brightest ornaments by the removal of Lord Dufferin's exquisite portrait-study of a girl in a black veil by Greuze, about the finest and least mannered work by the artist with which we are acquainted. May it be long before the Duke of Norfolk's "Duchess of Milan," by Holbein, follows in its wake, for in such case the national collection would again be left without a single specimen of the great German master, whom, like Vandyck, Lely, and some living painters who might be named, we somewhat unreasonably count among our English worthies.

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ENGLAND IN NORTH AFRICA.

IN the current number of the *Fortnightly*, Sir Samuel Baker concludes an article on African development as follows :—

We are so keenly occupied at home with party squabbles, and the extreme difficulty with thirty millions of inhabitants in Great Britain of governing three millions of discontented Irish, that we can hardly be expected to sympathise with the necessities of the Soudan. Before General Hicks was defeated, all Egypt was reported *couleur de rose*. Because he was defeated, that enormous territory termed the Soudan was immediately abandoned. On the same principle Ireland might be abandoned, should the British troops meet with disaster in any encounter with a rebel force. But Ireland belongs to ourselves, and if we are smitten with insanity we may throw away our own possessions ; but, should a foreign Power invade our country ; burn Liverpool to imitate our treatment of Alexandria ; occupy London to re-establish the authority of Queen Victoria ; give away Ireland because we lost a battle ; and advise a friendly Power to occupy Edinburgh, as a parallel to the Italians in Massowah ; what would be the feelings of the British people ? and the Queen, whose authority the foreigner professed to re-establish ? We do not see ourselves in the same light in which we are seen by others.

There can be no doubt that within the last few years a new impulse has been given to the development of Africa. It has been called the "Dark Continent," but the darkness is the night, which may be dissipated upon the break of day. The improved means of locomotion, the marvellous progress in science, the increase of population, with corresponding wealth all tend to the enlightenment of the world, and the success of South Africa in the growth of our Colonies, and the great discoveries of diamonds, gold, and coal have given a fresh impetus to African exploration. England discovered the sources of the Nile, and unravelled the great secret which had baffled the whole world. England gave up and abandoned the sources of the Nile, and thereby lost the prestige which her sons had gained. Some other Power should occupy those sources, and some Power will, unless they are regained by Egypt, to whom alone they of right belong. It would be a shameful attitude for England to stand by as a spectator, and see a foreign Power march into those territories which Egypt won, but which England deliberately abandoned ; this is the disastrous position in which we have been placed by a Gladstonian Government.

I can only see one hope. It is that Emin Pacha, who has so nobly held his own and stuck to his ship among the wrecks of insurrection, will continue to preserve the integrity of the Equatorial Provinces. He remains in his present position the Mudir of the Khedive. Should he return to Egypt, he will naturally expect his arrears of pay, in like manner with the Egyptian officers and troops under his command. The steamers belong to the Khedive, also the great stores of ivory that have been collected during so many years ; therefore, so long as Emin represents the Government, the Khedive is in possession, notwithstanding the pretence of England when assuming a power to dictate the abandonment of the Soudan. If Emin continues to hold his position, the Soudan may be easily re-conquered, as it will be, directly that the Khedive is free, and his authority re-established." If the Khedive would guarantee 4½ per cent, a railway would be constructed by public money without delay from Suakin to the Nile, and should he grant a concession to a public company similar in independent action to the original East India Company, no British troops would be required to advance and retreat, and break their hearts in obedience to orders from Downing Street, but the Soudan would be re-occupied, and once again the Arabs would appreciate the honourable influence of English individuals : lost only through the interference of their Government.

The rapidity of agricultural development has been exhibited by the progressive stride in Egypt, which supported Lancashire with cotton during the civil strife that closed the harbours of America to our ships, and threatened our operatives with starvation. It should be impressed upon the mind of every Englishman that Egypt never knew a cotton plant until the seed was brought from the Soudan by a French traveller, and introduced to the notice of Mehemet Ali Pacha, grand-father of His Highness Ismail, ex-Khedive. That great ruler of Egypt foresaw the advantages of cotton cultivation, and without delay he established cotton farms, and laid the foundations for the prosperity of his country.

Nevertheless Egypt remains in infancy ; although among the oldest historical countries in the world, surpassed by none for fertility, but for geographical position, her river is uncontrolled ; it may rise or fall ; it may bring destruction, or convey the welcome flood ; but it remains in the capricious hand of nature, unguided and unrestrained. There is nothing impossible in the suggestion that every river belonging to the Nile system should be controlled by weirs or dams masonry, similar to those well-known engineering works of India. Such an arrangement upon the Nile would raise the level of the river in those localities now blocked by cataracts, and the navigation would be opened from Cairo to Khartoum, and thence to Central Africa by the White Nile. A series of dams, with gates upon either side, would not only control the river, but by the increased level of the stream it could be conducted over an immense area of desert, upon which the fertilising mud would be deposited to form an artificial delta, instead of choking the Mediterranean, and blocking the entrance to the harbour of Port Said.

The water-power for working cotton-gins, flour mills, and other works would become practically unlimited by raising dams 60 or 80 feet above the present level, and the scheme for the restoration of Lake Mœris (Fayoom) as the great reservoir of the Nile, proposed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse for the security of Lower Egypt, would be accomplished as a natural result of engineering science which had bridled the untrained jaws of Egypt's river, and guided its course to the service of mankind.

England is in Egypt by the force of circumstances ; she cannot shake off responsibility, neither can she retreat from her position without the certainty of disaster : another Power would occupy her vacated place, and our route to India would be at the mercy of a rival. England must develop the vast resources of the Soudan which she has forced Egypt to abandon. If once the will be expressed, the deed will be accomplished, and the hand of a firm and determined government upon the helm will establish confidence, and steer a course to success. That policy will secure us the respect of the outside world, the gratitude of the Egyptian people, and will confirm the honesty of our declaration, that we interfered in Egypt to reform the administration and "to re-establish the authority of the Khedive."

A NEW DANGER.

THE *Saturday Review* springs an unforseen terror Postage-stamp collectors are a power, a vast secret society. The passion leads directly to anarchy to ceaseless revolution, to an insatiate craving for perpetual political changes. At present, perhaps, stamp collectors only desire these things. Soon they will attempt to produce them. Perhaps the first lurid light on the revolutionary aims of stamp collectors was cast by a recent remark made in private life. "The Prince of Monaco is dead," cried a young collector, "Hooray !" "Why Hooray ?" was the natural answer to this unfeeling speech. "Why, don't you see, there will be a new stamp, and the old ones will be scarce." It seems that this heartless person was a large holder of Monaco stamps up to the five-franc stamp itself. Monaco has a *vert olive* stamp, a violet stamp, a blue one, a stamp *brun sur jaune*, blue on rose, carmine, black on rose, but not *rouge et noir*. There is also a yellow stamp, and the five-franc one, *bleu sur gris bleu*. On all is the florid effigy of the late Prince, whose death has sent a thrill of ghoulish delight among stamp collectors. Uneasy lies the head that's on a stamp, even at present ; and, when once the Philatelic revolution is unchained, there will be a monthly sweeping away of unhappy rulers. The mere political form of a Constitution will not avail to protect it. Republics must go, with kings, that a new face or figure may appear on the stamp. Philatelists will give pounds of honest money for half a square inch of paper with a view of Sydney on it, and hideous colonial caricatures of her Britannic Majesty fetch as high a price. They talk of "serpentine perforations," of *Wmk* (a pass-word, like L.P.D. in "Joseph Balsamo"), they have their secrets from the world. Only one good thing can be said of them politically. They are not Separatists ; they do not conspire in favour of the Heptarchy, nor of autonomous communes. Nay, concerning the stamps of such interesting societies they speak disdainfully ! calling them "Beastly little locals."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 26.

10 p.m.	75·9

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·2

HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS.

AN article published in *The Daily News* under the title of "Cure by Suggestion," was the means of flooding the dwelling of the Rev Arthur Tooth at Croydon with letters of inquiry about hypnotism. To satisfy inquirers as far as possible, Mr. Tooth undertook, in a letter to this journal, to receive as many persons as he could conveniently entertain at his house in order that he might give them ocular demonstration of what could be done with persons in the hypnotic condition, and let them draw their own conclusions as to what hypnotism was, and as to its possible value in aiding the healing art. Inquiries about this mysterious power are in fact not easily answered in any other way. Mr. Tooth himself can exemplify it much better than he can explain it. He does not show anything really new. In Manchester many years ago Mr. Braid, a well-known surgeon, made similar experiments, and invented the term hypnotism, now used by Mr. Tooth in preference to mesmerism. The recent revival of interest in hypnotism among the medical faculty, and the report of Mr. Tooth's success with it in what he calls the "mental treatment" of inebriates, enabled those who saw experiments to regard them from a different point of view than that from which mere mesmeric entertainments in past times have been observed. Medical men and clergymen of various denominations were present, and followed the illustrative experiments with close attention and interest.

The subjects were six or seven boys, and "a young man from London," obviously drawn from comparatively humble ranks, very susceptible, and not at all accustomed to restrain his feelings. He was first brought to the notice of the audience in a decidedly startling manner. He was sitting amongst them till subjected to the steady gaze of Mr. Tooth. Under his eye the young man's attitude attracted everybody's attention. His eyes were dilated, his body was thrown forward with something like a convulsive movement, and at length, at Mr. Tooth's command, he rushed wildly towards him. The clergyman caught him on his shoulder, and making a pass over his eyes, slipped away, leaving his subject standing for a minute or so apparently sound asleep in a most awkward and constrained position. The boys were similarly hypnotised without a second's delay at Mr. Tooth's will, expressed sometimes by a word, or pass, sometimes only by a glance. Once he distributed the little fellows among the audience, and invited those present to try by all lawful means to keep them awake when he told them to sleep. All such efforts failed, and even when Mr. Tooth withdrew from the room, no one else could wake them.

Besides this power to hypnotise, Mr. Tooth claimed to be able to raise and lower the heart's action of his subjects. The medical men took keen interest in this demonstration, and felt a boy's pulse, watches in hand. Of three whom the writer privately questioned one said he detected no variation greater than five beats in the minute, which he thought was accounted for naturally by the subsidence of the boy's excitement after going to sleep. The others declared themselves satisfied that there had been variation of from ten to twenty beats. To illustrate the force of suggestions made to persons in the hypnotic condition the subjects were made to imagine nasty and pleasant tastes, to laugh and cry, and to show alternately all the signs of suffering from cold and from heat. The susceptible young man immediately threw off his coat when he felt too hot. On a suggestion that they were at the Crystal Palace they went through a pantomine indicating a vivid sense of the reality of Mr. Tooth's representations. Now they seemed to feel the fatigue of mounting stairs, and now the delight of a stroll in the gardens. They shaded their eyes from a too bright sun, and looked steadily skyward when told that now a cloud had obscured it. They contended with one another for the best place to see imaginary fireworks, and when told to look at a balloon they manifested extraordinary excitement. The big fellow waved his handkerchief, and putting his fingers in his mouth, gave a shrill whistle as a parting salute to the aeronaut.

To show the suggestion enduring after the return to consciousness, Mr. Tooth caused one of them—the big, susceptible fellow again—to suffer a little imaginary pain. He suggested rheumatism, and said he would have it after he awoke. When he was restored to consciousness the subject appeared to feel intense surprise, and a disposition to be indignant. "What have you been doing, sir? Some body's been twisting my arm." An an assurance from Mr. Tooth that no more pain would be felt the lad was pacified, and he said the pain was gone.

There remained among other illustrations the dormant suggestion, that upon which Mr. Tooth depends for his mental treatment of drunkards. He suggests to them in the hypnotic condition that they will regard spirits with nausea, and that they will take their daily walk to his place to continue the treatment. Can such ideas be imparted in the hypnotic state and rendered fruitful after a lapse of time? The big fellow was again selected for experiment and told that he should forget the vowel "e" It should go entirely out of his memory. Restored to consciousness, the lad was induced by a flattering remark about his writing to inscribe on a black board the day of the month in words. He instantly wrote without a pause or any sign of consciousness that there was anything wrong with his spelling "Sptmbr th twnty-ighth," a feat which the present writer in re-writing the words has not accomplished, without the e's, in half the time the young man took. The subject scouted the idea that he had made any mistake, but when re-hypnotised, told to remember his e's in future, and brought back to consciousness, he grinned at the sight of the board, and said, in his amusingly simple way, "Why, all the e's are left out." A little lad was afterwards hypnotised, and directed to wipe the writing off the board after an intervel of two minutes. When restored to consciousness he said he had received no commands; but when the two minutes had expired he was observed to take up a duster and rub off the writing. Mr. Williams a dentist was present with his forceps. A lad with a decayed tooth was operated upon in presence of the audience, after being put into the hypnotic state. The tooth was extracted without the slightest indication on the part of the boy that he felt the operation. Among the doctors who witnessed the experiments, and whose opinions would therefore be interesting, were Dr. Wm. Habgood, Mr W. C. M'Donnell, Stoke Newington, and Surgeon-Major Poole Norwood.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ABSINTHE.

THE liquor for which our French neighbours exhibit such a partiality, observes the *Medical Press*, has been so heartily abused that purely scientific appreciations are very welcome to confirm or disprove the accusations levelled against this agreeable but treacherous beverage. As commonly met with, it only contains about thirty minims of essence of absinthe to the litre, the remainder consisting of alcohol together with from 16 to 100 drops each of the essences of aniseed and star aniseed coriander, fennel, peppermint, angelica, hyssop, and melisse, and the colour is given by fresh parsley or nettles. MM. Cadiac and Meumer recently undertook to investigate the action of the various components of the liqueur, in order to ascertain to which of them its peculiarly intoxicating effects were due. They found that hyssop induces epileptiform attacks in ten-grain doses, while fennel induces visual troubles and langour. Poisonous doses of coriander give rise to sudden anæsthesia and muscular convulsions. Melisse determines a passing stimulation, followed by lassitude and sleepiness. Both varieties of aniseed possess powerfully stimulating properties, with consecutive visual troubles, muscular inco-ordination and dulness of sensation, with abrogation of the will and heavy sleep. Although not strictly poisonous, aniseed is a violent excitant of the nerve-centres, even in the relatively small quantities contained in the usual allowance of the liqueur. If the dose be increased epileptiform attacks are induced. A litre of ordinary absinthe only contains about thirty drops of the essence—a dose which, if taken all at once, only gives rise to powerful mental stimulation, increasing the appetite, and facilitating digestion. Moreover, it leaves behind it neither depression nor somnolence. The sum total of the effects of the blend is a sensation of comfort and physical and mental activity, followed by lassitude and indisposition to exertion, and in large doses to epileptiform attacks. The authors are disposed to attribute the major part of the injurious effects to the collateral essences, and seriously recommend manufacturers to discard the use of several of these, and of aniseed in particular.

WHEN Mr. Biggar endeavoured at a recent meeting to induce his fellow Leaguers to refuse to hold branch meetings in clubs licensed to sell inebriating drinks, or in other licensed places, he was met with a poser. "Had they not," queried a round-faced Celt, "a bar in the House of Commons in which intoxicants were sold? Would Mr. Biggar therefore refuse to go to the House of Commons to legislate for his country?" The Member for Cavan joined in the laugh.

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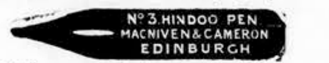

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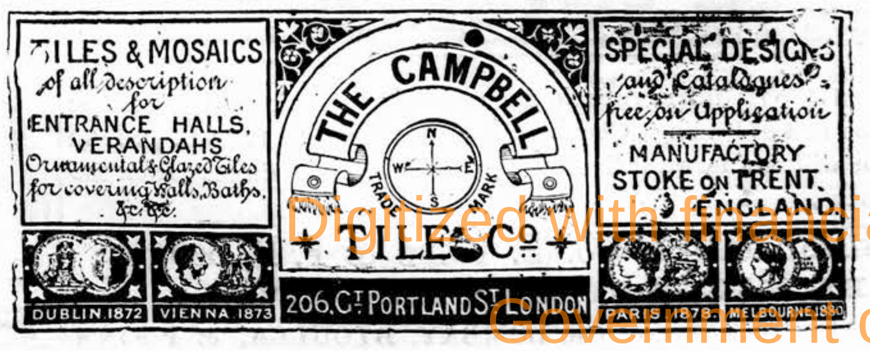

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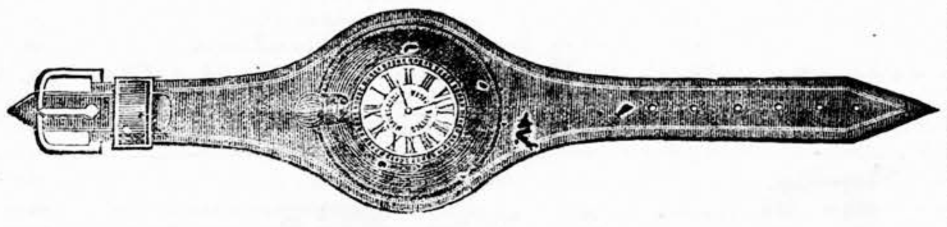

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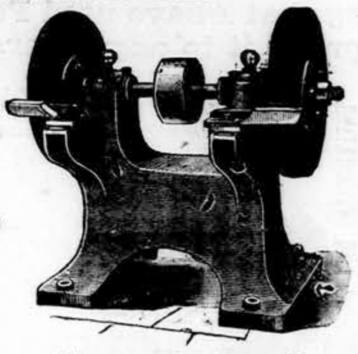

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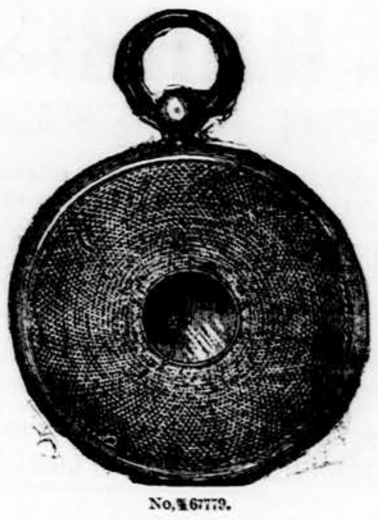

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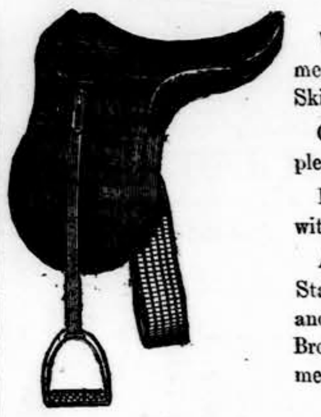

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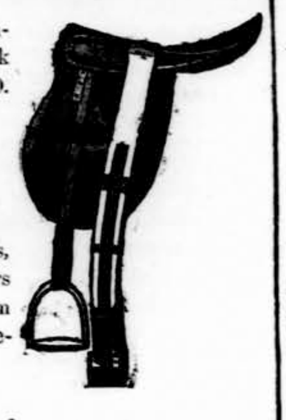

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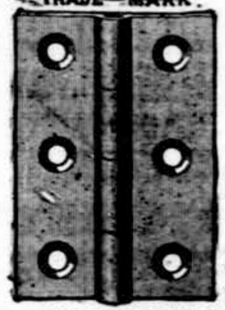

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